NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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AMERICA'S INSIDIOUS FOES
by George Edward Sullivan

FROM THE TOWER
Father Coughlin

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ACME

THE UNITED STATES GOES SOUTH

ONE hundred and fifteen years ago this month, President James Monroe formally stated an American foreign policy, which has since become our official attitude, that "the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers," and that we will view any attempt at oppression or control of them as an unfriendly act toward the United States.

This week, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and twelve assistants are to take part in a conference of American republics, and will seek to prove that the friendship of the United States is still the valuable asset that it was a century ago.

Brazil, whose first interest is a market for her coffee; the Argentine, which wants customers for meat, wheat and wool; Chile and Peru whose copper must be sold somewhere—all would prefer trade with the United States to trade with a new German empire.

Friendship with the South American countries in our own hemisphere is of far greater importance to our national welfare than Uncle Sam's meddlesome interference in the political and economic affairs of nations on the other side of the globe.

Social Justice

DECEMBER 5, 1938

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The United States Goes South

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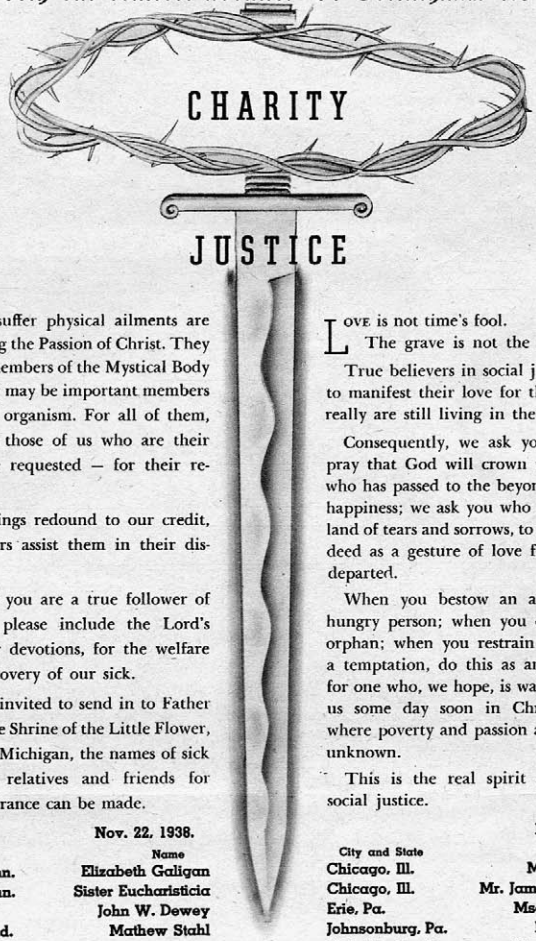
Vol. 2A No. 23

For as the sufferings of Christ abound in us: so also by Christ doth our comfort abound. II Corinthians 1:5



THOSE who suffer physical ailments are perpetuating the Passion of Christ. They may be lowly members of the Mystical Body of Christ. They may be important members of an essential organism. For all of them, the prayers of those of us who are their fellow-men are requested — for their recovery.

Their sufferings redound to our credit, and our prayers assist them in their distress.

Each day, if you are a true follower of social justice, please include the Lord's Prayer in your devotions, for the welfare and speedy recovery of our sick.

Readers are invited to send in to Father Coughlin, at the Shrine of the Little Flower, in Royal Oak, Michigan, the names of sick and departed relatives and friends for whom remembrance can be made.

Nov. 22, 1938.

City and State	Name
Waterbury, Conn.	Elizabeth Galigan
Waterbury, Conn.	Sister Eucharisticia
Decatur, Ill.	John W. Dewey
Indianapolis, Ind.	Mathew Stahl
Bangor, Maine	Mrs. Annie Billington
Fall River, Mass.	Son of Mrs. Anna McGough

LOVE is not time's fool.

The grave is not the end-all of life.

True believers in social justice continue to manifest their love for their dead, who really are still living in the Land of God.

Consequently, we ask you not only to pray that God will crown the life of one who has passed to the beyond with eternal happiness; we ask you who are still in this land of tears and sorrows, to perform a kind deed as a gesture of love for our faithful departed.

When you bestow an alms-deed on a hungry person; when you clothe a naked orphan; when you restrain and overcome a temptation, do this as an Act of Love, for one who, we hope, is waiting to receive us some day soon in Christ's kingdom, where poverty and passion and distress are unknown.

This is the real spirit of devotees of social justice.

Nov. 22, 1938.

City and State	Name
Chicago, Ill.	Mr. Frank Sauter
Chicago, Ill.	Mr. James R. Wilkinson
Erie, Pa.	Msgr. P. M. Cauley
Johnsonburg, Pa.	Edmund Nitsche
Philadelphia, Pa.	Mr. Thomas Turrell
Milwaukee, Wis.	Mr. James Durphy, Sr.

Announcing

A NEW SOCIAL JUSTICE CONTEST . . . .

Computation for winners in our recently concluded "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest is proceeding with all possible dispatch. It is now hoped the heavy task will be completed by our large staff of clerks in time to announce names of the leading contestants in SOCIAL JUSTICE of December 19.

The "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest, like its three predecessors, was an outstanding success. Not only were several thousand new readers brought to the ever-growing list of social-justice-minded Americans, but the net proceeds of the enterprise swelled very appreciably the Broadcasting Fund whereby Father Coughlin is striving to finance his weekly messages.

So popular have SOCIAL JUSTICE competitions become that there is a constant demand for them. It is felt by the management, however, that our readers would appreciate a different form of contest.

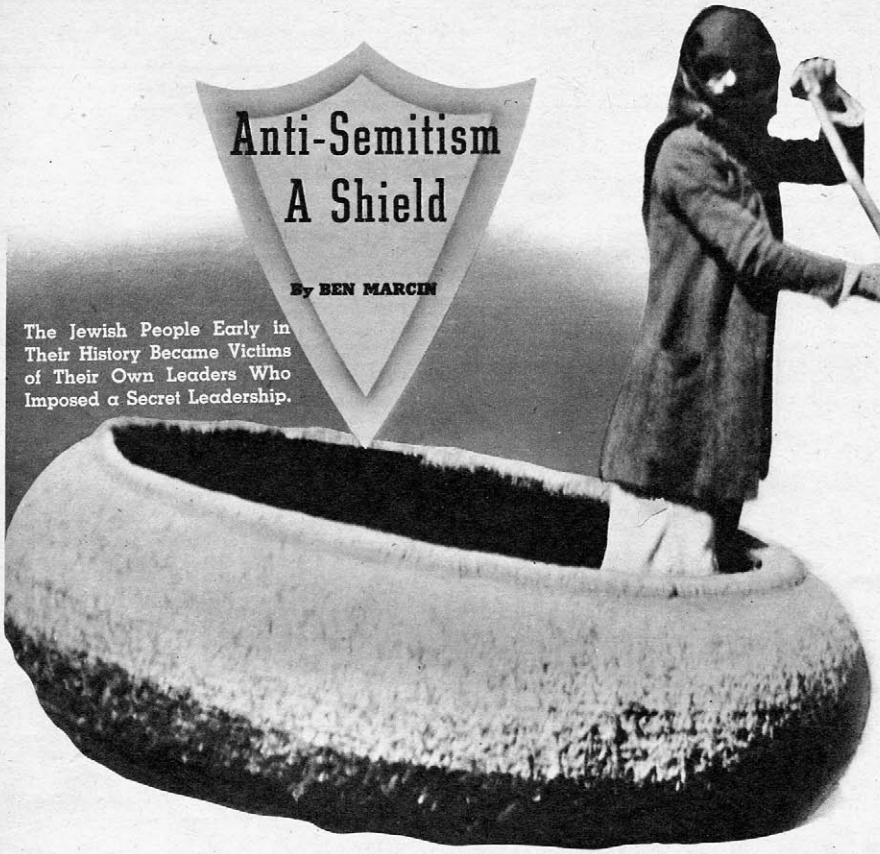
In line with this thought, a new and entirely novel kind of test will begin in our weekly on December 26. This new competition will be such that every man, woman and youth who reads SOCIAL JUSTICE will be able to take part with profit to the contestant and circulation revenue to our magazine.

So—Be ready!

Anti-Semitism A Shield

By BEN MARCIN

The Jewish People Early in Their History Became Victims of Their Own Leaders Who Imposed a Secret Leadership.



SOCIAL JUSTICE begins today a series of historic analyses of the causes of Jewish persecution, prepared for this National Weekly from researches of Mr. Marcin, whose pen product is already familiar to our readers. —The Editor.

ANTI-SEMITISM is a very much abused expression. It is used by the Jews themselves to designate almost any form of "opposition" or critical comment touching upon Jews. "Anti-Semitism" is utilized as a shield of defense.

During the last few years anti-Semitism has become less a subject for historical research than a theme for the popular journalist who sees in any statement bearing on the Jews material to be written up with profit. This being so, accuracy plays little part in his scheme. Nowadays, the art of catch-penny journalism is not to illuminate the public mind, but to reflect it—to tell it in even stronger terms what it thinks already—and therefore, serves to confirm rather than to dispel popular delusions.

In this article I hope to dispel some popular delusions regarding the Jewish people. If a Jew utters a truth about the Jews, he is met with a "conspiracy of silence." If a gentile utters a similar truth, he is immediately branded: "anti-Semitic!" We must, therefore, clear our minds of all prejudices on this subject. I propose only to acquaint the reader with certain historic facts.

The "Semites" are any of the races traditionally descended from Shem, one of the three sons of Noah, and include – besides the Hebrews – the Armenians, the Phoenicians, the Arabs, and Assyrians. Thus, the Arabs are Semites; yet in Palestine the Arabs, on account of their resistance to Jewish domination, are termed "anti-Semitic!"

This word, anti-Semitic has been used much too widely and too loosely. The term was invented by Eichorn, a German scholar, to include the various languages, the tribes of Arabia, the lower Euphrates, and Palestine.

Another group of scholars holds the word Semite does not describe a blood-race, but the people of a locality—exactly as all the peoples living in the United States are classified generally as "Americans." That does not necessarily mean that the "Dutch" of Pennsylvania, or the Scandinavians of Minnesota, being called Americans were actually descended from American Indians. This group holds that when the modern Jew came to the world's attention, he was labeled Semitic because he had been a resident of the Arabian Peninsula. The term, therefore, according to findings of this group, has nothing to do with the Hebrew bloodstream.

THE original people of Israel consisted of twelve tribes, of whom *the Tribe of Judah is only one.* For a thousand years after the migration out of Egypt, they were almost unheard of. Not until Solomon's death divided the kingdom into a North Kingdom and a South Kingdom did the Jews, as we know them, begin to appear in the record of popular history. The Israelites scattered all over the eastern world, but the small and relatively insignificant Tribe of Judah usurped its present position as representative of all Israel, and took unto itself sole credit for the illustrious past of the whole Semitic peoples.

Both Count de Gobineau, a French scholar, and Leopold von Ranke, a German historian, agree that the Semites belong to the mulatto class, which resulted from the crossing of the white and black races at a very early period in history—at least 2,000 years before Christ.

Walter Hurt in his book *"The Truth About the Jews,"* states: "The Jew, being an Oriental, his mental processes are unlike those of the Occidental. Even as the written characters of the Hebrew language read backward, so do the Jews think and read reversely, in directions totally foreign to Aryan habits. This does not mean that the Jew is intellectually inferior, but merely that his mode of thought is different."

For a further development of this angle, we refer the reader to *"The Psychological Cause of Anti-Jewism,"* by Irvin L. Potter in which he compares the Jew and the Oriental, particularly the Chinese, from the standpoint of habitation, intellect, inflexibility, secretiveness, untruthfulness, insincerity, cheating, honor, duplicity, tolerance, character, manners, insolence, boastfulness, cowardice, vanity, face, display, fame, patriotism, cruelty, energy, self-control, social order, and perseverance.

The Jewish race today is presented to the Christian world under two very different aspects: The Sephardim Jews and the Ashkenazim Jews.

In world finance, economics and politics, the mongoloid Ashkenazim Hebrews are represented by the great banking families of the Rothschilds, the Sassoons and the Samuels, while the Sephardim Jews are represented by the Ginsberg families and Marranos families of France and Spain.

The origin of this division is interesting. Roughly one-half of the Jews migrated northward out of Palestine into what is now the Soviet Ukraine. Here they interbred further with the Asiatic and Tartar mongols, and swept in vast numbers through Poland and the Danube Valley into Bohemia and Germany. They are short in stature, thick-set, grey or brown eyes, and flat noses—the hooked

Scenes along the Euphrates River near the ancient city of Babylon.

nose is a Hittite, not a Semitic legacy, which was acquired during their long stay of six to eight hundred years among the Hittites, who are our present-day Armenians.

The other half migrated westward through the countries adjacent to the Mediterranean, particularly throughout North Africa, where they intermarried with the Moors and Berbers and later with the Spaniards and the Portuguese. These Jews have the cleanly-cut Grecian features, the cherry-black eyes, the dark hair and are often handsome.

THE Sephardim Jews represent all that is the finest and best in Jewry today. They are artistic and esthetic, and they hold that Jewry is a religion and not a political state. In fact, they consider themselves quite superior to the Ashkenazim Jews and, in France, Holland, and the Orient, refuse to intermarry with the Ashkenazim Jews. Fundamentally, there is a definite schism between the two major divisions of world Jewry and intense rivalry exists between their leaders in commercial and international politics. Nevertheless, the differences are always submerged when it comes to presenting a united Jewish front against the gentiles and in seeking to overthrow the Christian's idea of family, government, law, property, morals and religion.

The cause of this wholesale dispersing of the Jews was the sacking of Jerusalem, the destruction of their Temple, and the death of their patriotic leaders in 135 A. D. by the Romans. There had been a bitter struggle going on among the Jewish leaders as represented by the two rival sects, the Pharisees and Sadducees. During the siege of Jerusalem by Vespasian, these two sects won, by the betrayal of the Jewish cause, the favor of the Roman Conqueror, and were subsequently entrusted with the administration of Palestine by the imperial government.

At the time of the dispersion, the common Jewish people found themselves utterly dependent, in spiritual as well as civil matters, upon these sects of the learned, who alone possessed the secrets of the priesthood and copies of the sacred texts. By interpreting, altering and augmenting the rules and rituals these texts contained, and by subversive espionage and threats, the new rulers established a strict control over the daily lives of their co-religionists.

Thus having taken hold of the Jewish people through the medium of the Roman authority, this ruling clique easily placed its own laws above the Prophets and formed a control over its subjects that was absolute.

This secret government, which rules with an iron hand over the Jewish people is known various as the Kahal, also spelled "Cahilla." The Jew, Walter Rathenau, confessed the existence of this secret government when he said: "Only 300 men, each of whom knows all the others, govern the fate of Europe, and the world. They select their successors from their entourage. These Jews have the means in their hands of putting an end to the form of any State which they find 'unreasonable'!"

Today, the Jew is highly organized in this country and throughout the world, in secret brotherhoods, occult lodges, congresses, synagogues, welfare councils, associations, mysterious clubs, fraternities, youth movements, colleges and schools. These organizations are being carried on with feverish and frantic activity to counteract the forces of judgment that are setting in against their nefarious plans.

WHAT is the reason for the peculiar and persistent opposition to the Jews, century in and century out?

In giving an answer, we must bear in mind the thought that a stupefying array of facts have been unearthed about the Hebrew people. Most devastating of all, the corroborating evidence has been found in the writings and speeches of representative Jews themselves. All this builds up a staggering case in logic, confirmed by daily events, throughout the world.

One reason given through history is that the Jew has been persecuted because his religion is a denial of the Christ as the Divine Messiah. This is true. But the Christian Church has spoken for the Jews to protect their persons, and their worship against unjust attacks. The Church has always condemned acts of violence against the Jews and has respected the liberty of their consciences and allowed them freedom for their cult.

The reason the Jew was and is persecuted is because he is a victim of his secret government ruled by Jewish leaders. They have bound the poor Jew hand and foot by the *Talmud*, which is the code of ethics and morals for the Jewish people.

In 1240, the French King, St. Louis, known as "The King Without Fear," determined to ascertain for himself the cause of the complaints and bitter animosities against the Jews. Upon the demand of Pope Gregory IX, whose attention was also called to this hatred, Louis caused the *Talmud* to be examined in a solemn assembly, over which presided William d'Auvergne, and in which the rabbis were invited to take part.

This memorable council took place on June 24, 1240, and was presided over by the King and Queen Blanche. The *Talmud* was brought in and translated by one Nicholas, a converted Jew. Four of the most learned rabbis of Europe were on hand to defend the teachings of their leaders. They were Jechiel, of Paris; Judah, son of David, Samuel, son of Solomon, and Moses of Coucy, son of Jacob, the latter a most famous orator known throughout France and Spain. Every opportunity was given to the Jews to defend themselves, which they did with courage and ability. The four rabbis were forced to admit and acknowledge, from the translations of Nicholas, that the *Talmud* contained precepts, not only *contrary to the good of Christian society*, but of every civilized society. The rabbis were sad and uneasy, but the Good King St. Louis, noting that Jechiel was trembling with fear, told him not a Jew would be harmed, that they were merely victimized. The king ordered all copies of the *Talmud* to be cast into the flames. Their philosophy alone was condemned. The Jews were not punished, but "the cat was out of the bag."

In 1290, the Jews were expelled from England by King Edward I; because, according to Mr. John Speed, in his *"History of Great Britain,"* they "ate the English nation to the bones."

Lawrence, in his book *"Jews and Their Persecutors"* said of this expulsion: "In England, the Jews lived in fine houses apart from the other inhabitants of England. Their debtors were found in every city; their pawns and pledges increased, year by year. Jews gained control of the trade of England, monopolized the manufacturing and controlled all of the financial operations. Edward I caused 280 Jews in London to be hanged for having "corrupted the English coin," and 15,000 had their effects confiscated.

"For nearly 400 years, no Jew was allowed in England, and during that period lived some of the greatest Englishmen the land has ever known. The Elizabethian glory was attained during this absence of the Jew. Englishmen were animated by unselfish ideas, syndicates were formed and guilds flourished under Englishmen who were dominated by something deeper than the love of gain. This was the period of 'Merrie England.' "

In 1394, the good King St. Louis of France having died, the inevitable reaction set in again, because the usury of the Jews had enabled them practically to own Paris. The Jew was driven out. During this period of the Jews' absence, the grand reign of Louis XIV reached its unparalleled splendor according to the reliable historian, Mrs. Nesta Webster.

In 1492, Isabella, the Queen of Spain, banished the Jews by edict, "because they had practically taken over Spain." Spain's brightest period of history was the 100 years that followed the expulsion of the Jews.

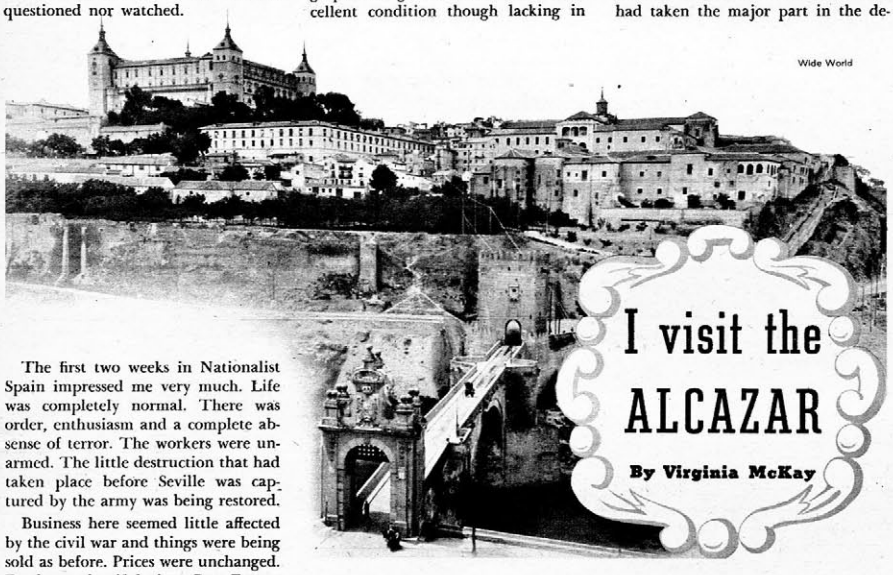
Indeed, the tell-tale fingerprints of Jewish racial revenge can be traced to the present cataclysm of Spain, the French Revolution and the impending upheaval in France, as well as the decline of England and the threatened dissolution of the British Empire.

NEXT WEEK—"The Talmud as a Cause of Jewish Persecution."

The Author, an Evacuated Refugee From Red Spain, Re-enters That War-torn Land; This Time in Nationalist Territory.

I visit the ALCAZAR

By Virginia McKay



Wide World

I STAYED in Lisbon, Portugal, for two weeks working in an American office. On April 11th, by mere luck, I got my Spanish visa, and on April 12th I arrived in Ayamonte, the Spanish frontier town.

Getting back into the country was a simple matter. My passport was stamped, my finger-prints taken and my bags declared. That same afternoon, after a bus ride which took me past the partly demolished monument to Columbus, "La Rabida," I arrived at Seville in time for the traditional Easter festival, being held this year in all its former splendor. I made a trip to the Central Police Station and there registered my passport and obtained a "military pass" to travel wherever I liked. From then on I was neither questioned nor watched.

The first two weeks in Nationalist Spain impressed me very much. Life was completely normal. There was order, enthusiasm and a complete absense of terror. The workers were unarmed. The little destruction that had taken place before Seville was captured by the army was being restored.

Business here seemed little affected by the civil war and things were being sold as before. Prices were unchanged. Food was plentiful, since Gen. Franco controls the best food producing areas of the country. The exchange for the American dollar had gone from 7 to 10 pesetas. At my hotel, full of tourists and refugees, I paid 12 pesetas for a room, breakfast and two four-course meals with *hors d'oeuvre* or a soup. On each Monday, the meals were restricted to two courses and on Fridays to three, the proceeds from this saving going to the War Fund.

Movie theaters were full, showing old American films, and cafe life was as lively as ever. There was, however, much movement of troops and I did see some German technical advisors and some Italian aviators and talked with an Italian volunteer. Benefit bullfights were given weekly. The same old "*fiestas*" went on, but a little dimmed in animation. Private cars circulated freely. Former newspapers were running strictly Spanish news.

RELIGIOUS life was more edifying than in a long time. Church services were crowded, not only with women as before, but with men, soldiers thronging in and out, of all ages. I was told that a Protestant College had reopened in Salamanca.

Foreign influence was restricted to the displaying of pictures of Mussolini and Hitler. No one was required to give any signs or salutes. One rarely saw the Spanish Fascist salute given except by a few officers among themselves. The national slogans are: "Viva Espana!" (Long Live Spain) "Espana Una! Espana Grande! Espana Libre!" (One Spain! A Great Spain A Free Spain) That of the Phalange—"For Social Justice, Bread and a Great, United Spain!"

Volunteer bodies of women were carrying out newly inaugurated social works. In Community Kitchens destitute families and orphaned children were being fed. Street donations were taken up by members of Spanish society. Everywhere there were signs asking for donations of the people's' gold and money or food for "Our Brothers of Valencia, Barcelona and Madrid," when they should fall. In several southern provincial towns, low-rental laborer's houses were already being constructed.

Ten days after my arrival I arranged to share traveling expenses with two business men to Talavera de la Reina. During our twelve-hour ride by car we passed through rich fields of cork, olives, oranges, figs, grapes and grains, which were in excellent condition though lacking in laborers. Many small towns had remained desolate, sometimes without a single inhabitant. Not once were we stopped by soldiers. There were no barricades.

In Talavera de la Reina, near Toledo, there were some signs of war activity—lights dimmed at night, movement of troops and evidences of recent Loyalist aerial bombardments. Eleven children in a Social Kitchen were killed in Toledo and an old man and a young boy on the road outside Talavera, fifteen days before. The owner of my pension, an army officer, offered to take me to the old war front about a mile and a half from town. He told me that there were some American and English prisoners in the local jail.

I FOUND the small city, sister to our own Toledo, Ohio, quite peaceful and the affairs of life going along in the customary happy Spanish manner. The town proper had suffered but little damage—up as far as the side of the Plaza Zocodovar, facing the Alcazar. The inner part of the square, where the coffee houses were, was intact and cafe life there was buzzing as at any time. From a sidewalk chair in front of the largest cafe-restaurant, I looked across at the part of Toledo that had been gripped in death combat.

The rim of houses, where Loyalist cannon had been placed in direct range with the fortress opposite and solidly buttressed with mattresses and sandbags, was a dust heap now, and the besieged military academy-citadel, where some 1,700 officers, Civil Guards and townspeople had defended themselves, was a huge pile of crumbled debris. The whole mass of wreckage all about seemed to totter weakly backwards from the high embankment above the valley of the River Tagus.

As far as I knew, the House of El Greco, the famous artist, had been saved, as well as several of the historic churches and the cathedral. But, the demolished Santa Cruz hospital and the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, opposite the Alcazar, stared in vacant ruination.

The Toledo population, noticeably increased now by soldiers coming and going—Moors, Spanish legionnaires and troops—sat in cafes to talk over, not their memories of the "Siege of the Alcazar," but the reconstruction of the New Spain. Some 300 or 400 Civil Guards, remnants of the 800 who had taken the major part in the defense of the fortress, walked around now with new distinguishing armband decorations of crossed laurel leaves, truly one more laurel to the bravery of this body of Spain's soldier-citizens.

Engaged now in the ordinary routine duties of city policing, they hardly remembered to steal a glance toward the place where they had written up the epic story of 72 days of heroism. I stopped one of them for his autograph and he good naturedly reviewed for me his personal version of the siege.

For awhile I browsed around the market places.

FROM there I took a little zig-zag roadway leading to the main entrance of the Alcazar, through the ruined housing district and past the destroyed Santa Cruz Hospital and the Immaculate Conception Convent. As I walked close to the ruins some little presences of recent life seemed to extend out to me. Beneath the debris I saw how life had been snuffed out by warfare and possessions blasted into nothingness. Twisted iron bedsteads and mashed and perforated pieces of stoves lay around, well rusted by now; bits of mattresses and feathers were scattered around over heaps of rubbish and, here and there, a pot or pan stuck out of a pile of destruction. The tongue of an old boot and bleached rags of clothing were covered with powdered wall-plaster.

One old woman sat vacant-eyed on top of a mound of wreckage, possibly living over some sad memory.

I went inside the hospital and looked around under fallen beams and dared to go up the somewhat rickety steps that had not so long ago supported the busy feet of nursing sisters. From an upper-story balcony I viewed the desolation of the Alcazar across, in the blistering sunshine that was further disintegrating its ruins. Beyond and below moved the Tagus which had been choked with blood and smoke.

An old man, lounging against the doorway, as I went out of the hospital, seemed anxious to begin a conversation with me. I stopped and bid him good-afternoon and for ten minutes or more I heard another survivor's tale. He seemed reluctant to tear away from the view of the fortress and must have spent his days ruminating on memories of high adventure there, from where he had emerged enfeebled but with his conscience full of greatness. He told me that everyone had done his heroic part in the desperate defense.

At the entrance gate-way of the Alcazar, another old man survivor let me into the Museum, after paying a small entrance fee, and I walked up a steep hillside to the Esplanade, where my trip through the Alcazar began under the guidance of a young Carlist soldier.

The ruins had been somewhat organized into a Museum. Printed signs gave directions around and explanations of the major points of interest. Where heroes had fallen, doing lookout duty, they were buried and their crude graves marked with a patent-leather tri-cornered Civil Guards hat, an officer's coat or a bunch of flowers. The straw manger where two babies had been born was left in its original simplicity. Likewise, the wood table used for amputations or surgical operations, without anesthetics or alcohol, was marked 'surgeon's operating table.' In the chemist's laboratory stood the motor-cycle which had been converted into a flour mill. I would have bought for any price the loaf of crude bread, in a glass case there, which had been food for days. But it was one of the most prized relics of the collection.

In the bullet riddled office of the commanding Col. Moscardo was the chair where he sat at his desk, unharmed by the explosion of a shell which had wounded many other officers in the room. Here, too, were the two telephones used by Col. Moscardo and his son in their famous farewell conversation. The young man, captured by the Loyalists, had been forced to call his father from the Toledo jail and ask the colonel to surrender, with the youth's life forfeit if he refused. The beleaguered old soldier bade the boy good bye forever, with his blessing, *because the Alcazar would stand!*

I spoke with two old men, also survivors, and got the autograph of a Civil Guard defender. But to me the most story-book quality about the whole museum was the circular mirror in which, raised above the window sill, the languishing remnants of the fort's defenders saw in the distant dust the Moorish troops who finally relieved the Siege of the Alcazar on the evening of Sunday, September 27th, 1936.

Next week: "The Dawn of a New Era."

That Munich Settlement

by Dr. J. S. Barnes

Acme

Much Propaganda Has Confused the Issues in the American Mind: Here is a Calm Analysis.

In an article published on October 10, in SOCIAL JUSTICE, but written from Europe when Lord Runciman was still hopeful of arriving at an agreed settlement on the basis of the old frontiers of Czechoslovakia, I propounded an *ideal situation*—at that time hoped for by both Chamberlain and Mussolini—namely, the preservation of the frontiers as decided at Versailles and the complete "Swissification" of the Czechoslovak State. That is, the adoption of a policy of neutrality in foreign affairs and the cantonization of the various nationalities composing the State into compact homogeneous areas enjoying local self-government.

It has been found impossible to reach a solution on these lines, and the alternative solution of detaching the subordinate nationalities and joining them to their own peoples across the border has been resorted to.

If this is not the ideal solution, was it worth plunging into a great European war to preserve the old frontiers? Was it worth even *risking* war for this? The answer is: *most assuredly not.*

Chamberlain and Mussolini were perfectly right. When it became obvious that the ideal solution could not be reached, these statesmen courageously faced the realities and agreed that Europe was not to be forced into war on such a puerile issue; that it would be criminal as well as futile to prevent the people who desired secession from seceding. Criminal because war would have destroyed European civilization and involved the sacrifice of millions of innocent lives in a cause that was not felt by them to be either moral or politically expedient. Futile because, as Lord Runciman declared: "No new peace conference would ever have handed back the Sudeten areas to the Czechoslovak State."

ONLY three sets of people have reason to be disappointed with that Munich settlement.

First, the super-nationalist Czechs (a vociferous section of the Czech people) desired to perpetuate their ascendancy over the minority nationalities and to continue indefinitely playing the part of a dominant race.

Secondly, those still animated by the spirit of Versailles look upon Germany as upon a mad dog, and wish at all costs to prevent her growing strong lest she might attempt, some day, to conquer Europe.

Thirdly, Russia and her Communist friends all over the world, wanted a general war as the surest means of Bolshevizing the whole of Europe.

Let us take each of these sets of people separately.

The super-nationalist Czechs were animated by a spirit of revenge for the treatment which they had received at the hands of Germans and Hungarians in the days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. They have been glad to turn the tables on their former "oppressors." They are filled with the folly of arrogance: they have throughout been the evil counsellors of Czechoslovakia, and are chiefly responsible for the final dismemberment of their State. They had every opportunity from 1920 until the eleventh hour to preserve the frontiers granted to Czechoslovakia at Versailles —by simply following the wise advice of that grand old man, Dr. Thomas Masaryk, the father and founder of their country. He saw clearly what ought to have been done, but they rejected his advice. And at the last they also rejected Lord Runciman's advice, which was the same; namely, to "Swissify" their State.

For it was clearly an intolerable position for the German, Hungarian and Polish minorities to form part of a State allied to France and Russia, who might at any time have entered into armed conflict with Germany, Hungary or even Poland. Yet the minorities were all liable to military service and were, therefore, liable at any time to be called upon to fight against their blood brothers—not in order to defend the independence of their country but for issues involved solely in the game of European power politics.

Where fundamental issues are at stake, like nationality and religion, and where passions run high on account of them, democracy can be reduced to a farce except on the basis of cantonal government. This was denied. But if it had been accorded in time and if the central government of Czechoslovakia had adopted a neutral policy in foreign affairs, like Switzerland, the minorities, at least in the well defined geographical and historical area of Bohemia and Moravia, would in all probability have settled down as contented members of a Federation. The supernationalist Czechs, however, would not have it so and thereby they signed the death warrant of their State.

THE supporters of the spirit of Versailles have likewise little to say for themselves. Their policy has been tried for 20 years and has failed. Germany was beaten to her knees, financially ruined, disarmed, humiliated All the weight of the League of Nations was used, not as an instrument of justice, but to hem Germany in and keep her from ever rising again into the position of an independent nation. Nevertheless, Germany has succeeded in rising again—in an angry and passionate mood.

The result of the Versailles policy is Hitler. It has only made Germany, if she is to be considered dangerous, doubly dangerous. It has, moreover, lowered the prestige of France and England steadily ever since 1919, partly on account of the successive series of failures in the attempts to keep Germany and Italy down, and partly because France and England have thereby become identified throughout the world with reaction and in the preservation of privilege. At the same time they have been forced to pursue a policy of hypocrisy and, at times, even of dishonesty.

Logically, the supporters of the spirit of Versailles should have the courage to say that they want a new "preventive" war against Germany now before she gets any stronger, and that, having won it, they would like to see imposed on her still more drastic sanctions than last time. For them it ought to be a question of *delenda est Carthago* — nothing less than the practical extermination and destruction of the German nation. But they have not the courage or the logic to say so, for they know the public conscience would not stand it. So they only wring their hands and wag their heads, and abuse Chamberlain because he has had the good sense to realize that a Germany with an inferiority complex, suffering from a sense of outrage and injustice, is a much more dangerous Germany than one with a "place in the sun" and a sense of expanding economic and cultural freedom; that it is impossible to crush and hem in a vital people of 80 million souls; that to try and do so is to court failure and to lose prestige; that it is the way to war and the way to abandon every hope for constructing a new Europe (to use the words of Mussolini) "based on justice and the reconciliation of peoples."

No nation ever lost prestige by pursuing peace with justice. That is another thing that Chamberlain means and, in abandoning the spirit of Versailles, he has put England back on the map: restored her dignity and her leadership in European affairs. He is now doing what the League of Nations was meant to do.

AS for Russia and her Communist friends all the world over, they have more reason to be disappointed than anybody else, because the last big chance (Spain having failed) of plunging Europe into war has been lost. There is in consequence much wailing and gnashing of teeth in the Communist camp.

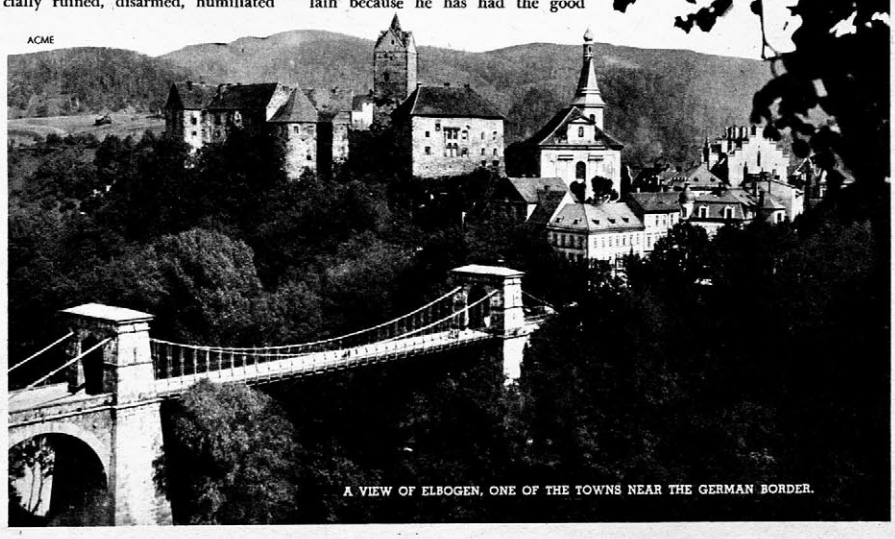
Listen to the words of Stalin. This is what he said at a meeting of the Third Internationale last May:

"The direct restarting of revolutionary action abroad—in the grand style—will now be impossible if we do not succeed in exploiting the rivalry between States with a view to precipitating them into an armed conflict.

"The doctrines of Marx, Engels and Lenin teach us that revolution will immediately follow a general war. The *chief* work before our parties and Communist brothers all over the world must therefore be devoted to making this general war possible. Those who do not understand this, show that they have failed to assimilate the lessons of revolutionary Marxism. I hope you will remind your comrades of this."

Stalin went on to explain the new technique: not to preach war or revolution openly; to represent Fas-

(Continued on Page 16)


ACME

A VIEW OF ELBOGEN, ONE OF THE TOWNS NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER.

BACKGROUND OF PERSECUTION

WHILE on the subject of persecution—particularly after our President (November 7, 1938,) sent a cablegram to the President of the Soviet Union, congratulating him on the anniversary of the Russian revolution and extending his best wishes for the well-being of all people in the Soviet Republic—on this occasion it is well for Americans to investigate further the activities of the persecutors.

Without attempting to defend Herr Hitler or Naziism, but to complete the record by analyzing the German mind and the German contention that Naziism must be established to overcome Communism, please remember that more than five million Communist votes were cast in Germany to sustain the Communist principles before Hitler came to power.

More than that, the Communist persecution of National Socialists was notorious. On April 30, 1919, in the courtyard of the Luitpold Gymnasium in Munich, ten hostages, among them one woman, were murdered. This act was perpetrated by the direct order of the Communist Terrorist, Egelhofer, and under the responsibility of the Jewish Soviet Commissaries, Levien, Levine-Nissen and Axelrod.

In 1919 Hungary, a neighbor to Germany, was overrun with Communists. The notorious atheist, Bela Kun, a Jew, whose real name was Aaron Cohn, murdered twenty thousand. At a later date, the same Bela Kun ordered the execution of approximately sixty thousand people in the Crimea. For the most part, these executions were carried out with machine guns. At the Municipal Hospital in Alupka, 272 sick and wounded were brought out on stretchers in front of the gate of the institution and there shot. The truth of this report has been officially confirmed by the Geneva Red Cross. During the 133 days of his terror rule in Hungary Bela Kun sent many Christians to their reward. The names of 570 of these have been given in official documents.

In November, 1934, the Chinese Marshal, Chiang Kai-Shek, made public the information that in the province of Kiangsi, one million people were murdered by the Communists and six million robbed of their possessions.

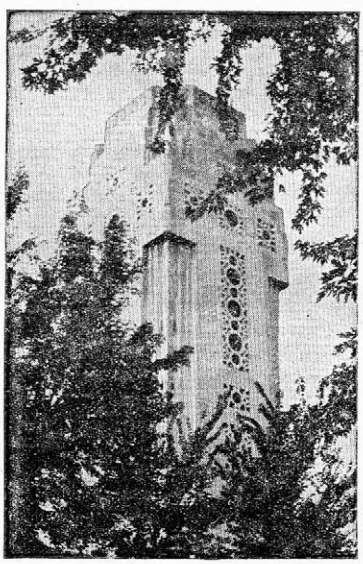
The Soviet statistician, Oganowsky, estimates the number of persons who died of hunger in the years 1921-22 at more than five million.

The Austrian Cardinal-Archbishop, Monsignor Innitzer, said in his appeal of July, 1934, that millions of people were dying of hunger throughout the Soviet Union.

Before the advent of Hitler to power, Germany was undermined steadily by espionage of the most treasonable kind. The Jewish Soviet Ambassador, Joffe, was forced to leave Germany on November 6, 1918, because he was found guilty of utilizing the diplomatic courier to transport sabotage material which was used to undermine the German army and make the revolution possible.

On the 26th of December, 1918, one of the Socialist members of the Reichstag, the eminent Jew, Dr. Oskar Cohn, declared that on the 5th of the previous month he had received four million roubles from Joffe for the purpose of instigating a revolution in Germany.

Communist revolutions are always identified with the persecution of Christians. To bear out this fact, remember the millions slain in Russia because of their adherence to Christ on the cross. Remember that, when the second Congress of Atheists convened, Bucharin declared that religion must be "destroyed with the bayonet."



FROM THE TOWER

The atheist Jew, Gubermann, under the name of Jaroslawski, and then the leader of the Militant Atheists in Soviet Union, also declared: *"It is our duty to destroy every religious world-concept. . . .* If the destruction of ten million human beings, as happened in the last war, should be necessary for the triumph of one definite class, then that must be done and it will be done."

In Germany the Social Democratic "League of German Freethinkers" had a membership of 600,000. The Communist "League of Proletarian Freethinkers" numbered close to 160,000 members. Almost without exception, the intellectual leaders—if not the foot and hand leaders—of Marxist atheism in Germany were Jews—not good Jews but bad Jews; not Jews who opposed Communism but Jews who supported it. Among them were Erich Weinert, Felix Abraham, and Dr. Levy-Lenz. At regular meetings, held in the presence of a notary public, members were requested to register their declaration of withdrawal from their church for a fee of two marks. With such bribes the fight for atheism was carried on. And between 1918 and 1933 the withdrawals from the German Evangelical Churches was estimated at close to two and a half million persons in Germany.

* * *

AN ARTICLE entitled "Death in the Afternoon," printed in the *Saturday Evening Post* of January 16, 1937, shows how Stalin and his Communistic government work to sovietize nations. Part of this article reads as follows:

"That Germany and Italy were actively backing the Franco rebels in Spain long has been evident, but how completely Russia was directing the Loyalist defense was not apparent until William P. Carney, Madrid staff correspondent of the *New York Times*, reached Paris in December.

"What began as a civil war between Monarchists, Carlists, Clericalists and right-wing Republicans on the one side, and Syndicalists, Communists, Anarchists and left-wing Republicans on the other, soon became a direct duel between Fascism and Communism. Whichever wins, the destiny of Spain no longer is in the hands of Spaniards.

"Mr. Carney disclosed that the present Largo Caballero Loyalist cabinet was hand-picked on September 4 by Marcel Rosenberg, first Soviet Jew ambassador to Spain. Rosenberg has sat in all cabinet council meetings since. 'In fact, his voice was generally understood to carry more weight than that of the Premier himself,' Mr. Carney says in his dispatches.

"When Largo Caballero and his government fled to Valencia on November 7, after the fall of Toledo, it was Rosenberg who insisted that Madrid be defended. Shortly, an international column of three battalions, mostly Russians, headed by Austrian-born Canadian Communist, Emil Kleber, rallied the Loyalist militia. General Kleber once commanded a Red army in China. If Madrid holds against Franco's assaults, the immediate credit will belong to Kleber and his Communist column, the correspondent believes."

Jack Cuddy, an American press reporter who was in the American section of the Loyalists International Brigade, in the Washington and Lincoln battalions twelve miles out of Madrid, reports as follows:

"Every afternoon we used to go out with the crowd and watch the executions behind the hospital clinic. Thirty or forty would be killed there every day. Lined up against a wall and shot down by firing squads. The people had no other sport—bull fighting and jailai in Madrid were gone. So the crowds cheered those guys who were about to die, when they bared their breasts and took the bullets with a smile. And they booed and hooted those who weakened and begged for mercy. They jeered and tossed pebbles at any firing squad that left one of the victims kicking and rolling about on the ground. And they yelled their heads off at any officer who went up to a wounded man and failed to pistol him through the head with a one-shot coupe de grace. Those Spaniards demand artistry and dispatch in death—just as they do in the bull ring. The matador is unfortunate who fails to plunge his sword straight into a bull's heart. They almost jeer him out of the arena if he misses and lets his sword stick out of the bull's belly." This is Spain.

* * *

RALPH ADAMS CRAM in his book, *"The Ruin That Is Spain,"* says:

"When word first came of the burning of Spanish churches and the progressive destruction of religious art, it was possible to believe these reports were the exaggerations of excited newspaper correspondents. In the light of Professor Cook's report, recently published, the testimony of an eye witness, this hope is gone. Barcelona is now the burnt-out pyre of the great art of centuries, the art that recorded the high civilization of a better day, and the Province of Catalonia is a dead wilderness. Within three days the artistic patrimony of Catalonia was destroyed.

"I knew every church in Barcelona, their altars, retablos, shrines, pictures, statues, stained glass. There was no other place in Spain, or in all the world, where such beauty of all the Christian arts, and in such quantity, was gathered in so small a space. The architecture was noble enough, God knows, but it was matched by the golden retablos of exquisite carving, with their painted panels by the greatest masters of the fifteenth century, the sculpture in stone and wood, the jeweled treasures of the sacristies, the embroideries, vestments, and stained glass. All this wonder of a great art and a greater culture that had survived the Napoleonic invasion, the anti-religious uprising of 1835 and the sporadic proletarian riots of the last twenty years, is gone, hacked in pieces by Communist fanatics and burned in the public streets."

The above are reportings which have come to us about the persecution of Christians.

Is it not high time that the spineless Christians in America wake up and demand that their co-religionists in other parts of the world be offered the same protection, the same sympathy and the same comfort which four million Jews in America demand for their co-nationals now being persecuted in Germany?

Father Coughlin

NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.
EDITORIAL COUNSEL
(By Permission of His Superior)
Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

Let Us Look at the Record

By "playing back" a New York recording of his previous Sunday's broadcast, Father Coughlin most effectively confuted another week of scurrilous name-calling, deliberate misrepresentation and insulting innuendo with which his noisy critics evade any controverting of facts.

It was a technique new to radio. Always before, when Father Coughlin exposed the international banking racketeers, some maneuver of the merchandisers of murder, or the devious demagoguery of politicians, the 'uncomfortable' broadcast has elicited "smear" attacks and these have lingered last in the public mind as the incident faded into swift forgetfulness.

But by the use of this new device Father Coughlin has refuted and confounded his vociferous and unfair critics, by confronting them with the original broadcast and their own false witnessing. Quite appropriately did he title Sunday's talk: *"Let's Consider the Record."*

* * *

Radio station WMCA, New York City, owned by Dr. Donald Flamm, and storm center of the Communist protests, did not carry last Sunday's broadcast. The telegram from WMCA extending the censor's time limit on the broadcast script to noon Sunday WAS DELIVERED TO FATHER COUGHLIN AT 5 P.M. SUNDAY, at the conclusion of the broadcast. The Postal Telegraph Company will confirm this information.

WHERE IS THE JOKER, MR. FLAMM?

* * *

Station WJJD, Chicago, and WIND, Gary, Indiana, did not carry the broadcast. Both are owned by Mr. Ralph Atlas, by coincidence also a Jewish gentleman. Advertisements by the station had appeared in Chicago newspapers announcing that the broadcast would be carried over WJJD and WIND from 4 to 5 p.m. (EST). The same information was given out by these stations to telephone inquirers.

WITHOUT NOTICE TO FATHER COUGHLIN OR TO THE RADIO PUBLIC, the Chicago stations cancelled the broadcasting contract!

The result was that Chicago newspaper offices were swamped with complaints and between 5 p.m. Sunday and 2 a.m. Monday, 118 long distance calls from Chicago were received through the switchboard at Father Coughlin's office.

The dictatorial tactics of such Jewish gentlemen are, more than anything else, the cause why 90 per cent of the poor Jews must suffer ignominy and persecution.

* * *

Radio station WHBI of Newark, New Jersey, which covered the New York area in lieu of the Jewish station WMCA, was flooded with calls and telegrams of commendation. More than 800 phone calls were received between 5 and 7 p.m. Sunday.

The following telegram was received from WHBI early Sunday evening: "Received over 800 phone calls congratulating your talk. Telegraph office phoned have many more telegrams. More coming in. Will send them later. Several calls from Connecticut and upper New York state. We here at WHBI send you our congratulations."

Readers of Social Justice, your hope for a voice in the New York area is WHBI, Newark. Here's to WHBI: "WE HAVE BEATEN INTOLERANCE!"

* * *

The momentary stunned silence that now falls on this hysteria of newspaper attack upon Father Coughlin, IN ORDER TO DO DAMAGE TO HIS CAUSE, is not the end of controversy. "Principalities and powers" and their rulers in "high places" are not so easily confounded. The "smear" will go on but we can look for it to take a different tack.

Government snoopers can be expected to swoop down like buzzards to ascertain how many dollars are in the till of Social Justice; what securities the funds of the Radio League of the Little Flower are invested in; the number of chairs in Father Coughlin's house, the odd pieces of tile in his basement, the number of lead pencils in his pocket. Their object will be to distort these facts and present Father Coughlin to his radio public in the guise of a "racketeer."

* * *

Readers of Social Justice are reminded of this characteristic of the hidden "powers of darkness." Be on guard, therefore, and watchful for the "smear." Most likely it will make its appearance first in the Communist press or the legion of leftist magazines—but the ammunition for the attacks will be furnished by those whose faces, Sunday night, were red—or ought to have been. *Time* magazine, for example, has had just such an investigation under way; the resulting article may well be expected to justify the color of its cover. *Time* hits the newsstands today—so does Social Justice.

* * *

A cherub-faced little fellow who sells Social Justice in Detroit came in from his route last week in tears—tears of outrage and anger. It seems that as he set out on his sales round, a "large lady" whom he passed *spat in his face!*

What would YOU have done? "They did even worse than that to Christ," was the youngster's comment as he took a new supply of 70 papers and RETURNED TO THE SAME NEIGHBORHOOD!

* * *

The serious aspect of this newsboy incident, almost on the doorstep of Social Justice, is that nothing in the edition of this National Weekly which the youngster was selling could by any possibility justify this woman's action. Spitting in faces is not American—nor Christian—conduct.

Had there been anything objectionable in that issue of the paper, *certainly the little boys who sell the papers are not responsible for the editorial policies*, nor the contents.

The woman had not seen the edition of the paper then on sale—if, indeed, she's ever read a copy of Social Justice. Neither had she heard the radio address of Father Coughlin. Her unrestrained action of spitting into the face of a fine manly little American boy was incited BY WHAT SHE HAD BEEN TOLD, either by Communist agents of the revolution or whisper "stooges" for the international bankers—or both.

* * *

Ever since the days of the Jewish captivity into Egypt and Babylon, the rank and file of the Jewish people have been incited to actions from which they become victims of persecution, actions provoked by the lying of false leaders.

The reported incident from Detroit is by no means an isolated instance of petty persecution of Social Justice newsboys. Many another of these little fellows is a silent and unsung hero to the Christian cause. It is a straw of portent in a significant wind. When people who do not read Social Justice or listen to the broadcasts of Father Coughlin can be incited to such actions of violence by a whisper campaign of vilification, there's a smell of "dark powers" in the whole air.

* * *

Social Justice disclaims responsibility for the Detroit lady's action; furthermore, we defy the Communist press to impute to us any other motive in publicizing it than an honest job of fact reporting.

* * *

In an editorial comment by the *Brooklyn Tablet* there appears this significant observation: "Father Coughlin said openly WHAT MILLIONS ARE SAYING IN THEIR ORDINARY CONVERSATIONS AT HOME AND ON THE STREETS!"

Father Coughlin's complete broadcast, copies of which will be available to all who write for them, takes good care, and in satisfactory detail, of most of the outrageous charges uttered during the past week.

Father Coughlin continues to plead for a mutual charity and understanding co-operation between right minded Americans — both good Jews and good Christians — that will allay all persecution; he demands a searching probe into the base causes of persecution everywhere, with a view to removing those causes so that there may be *"peace among men of good will,"* and for this Christian service from a radio pulpit, he is called an anti-Semite, an agitator of race prejudice — AND WORSE NAMES THAN THAT!

"He stirreth up the people," said the same false leaders in Christ's day as they sought to enlist the Romans' "OGPU" against the Nazarene.

"And they sought how they might entrap Him in His speech!"

* * *

Early in the week of protest, which followed Father Coughlin's broadcast of Nov. 20, Manager Leo J. Fitzpatrick of radio station WJR, Detroit, offered the stations of Father Coughlin's network to the Jewish General Council through its authorized Detroit spokesmen. The offer was declined.

"We do not want Father Coughlin put off the air," said the Detroit spokesmen.

At the same time in New York City, the Jewish high command, the Moscow Comintern and its American agents of the "G.P.U.," together with the *Communist Daily Worker* and the puppets of the international banking fraternity, were all making common cause to shut off the facilities of station WMCA to Father Coughlin's use.

* * *

If Coughlin cannot be silenced, then he must be "smeared" so that the American radio audience will not believe him.

Tremendous influences were brought to bear upon the heads of the radio monopoly who control the nation's broadcasting chains. They refused to sell time to the broadcast. One station already under contract, at a special meeting of its directors, voted to require a radio script of the broadcast 72 hours in advance!

Whatever deadline is set for the advance copy of Father Coughlin's remarks, the whole gesture is a fiction—a subterfuge to CONTROL, CENSOR, *AND SILENCE*, Father Coughlin on any statements or information to the nation *that may be objectionable to the international bankers and their Communist puppeteers.*

Social Justice does not believe that the "powers of darkness" will succeed in their strategy.

The nation THIS TIME is too widely awake. A veritable fire of resentment is smoldering from one end of this country to the other, an aroused and militant Christianity which will brook no further encroachment of atheistic Communism into American life. The clumsy Communists will pay dearly if they press public patience much further.

The Week in the Nation

ADMINISTRATION

Policy Making

CROWDED to the ropes by the electorate's withdrawal of the "great mandate" of 1936 in the recent elections, President Roosevelt has been busily engaged in re-shaping the policies of his administration.

Prime necessity facing the chief executive is his need of choosing sides: will he continue to string along with the Hopkins-Jackson-Corcoran-Cohen clique, or will he accept once again the counsels of Farley, Garner, and the other acknowledged leaders of the Democratic party?

If the former is his choice, administration policies will continue along the leftist line; if his thinking leads him to a change of pace, he will return again to the reforms visioned originally by the leaders of his own party —leaders who were forced to jump overboard when the New Deal ship ran dangerously near the shoals to the left.

It is almost certain Roosevelt realizes—as does most of the nation—that any true governmental reform must come while the Democratic party is in power. After 1940—and a possibly general Republican victory —it may be too late. The then victorious Republicans may misinterpret their victory as a "mandate" for reaction.

Cabinet Uncertain

Cabinet jitters at this moment are but reflections of the uncertain attitude and course of Mr. Roosevelt. Many cabinet members are dissatisfied with the status quo. It is known generally the President would like to get rid of Madame Perkins, secretary of labor, but doesn't know how. It is equally well known that Postmaster General Farley is looking openly for a private job. And War Secretary Harry Woodring would rather be out than in.

Commerce Secretary Daniel C. Roper is rankled by the President's habit of leaving him out of important discussions. Mr. Roosevelt is known to desire the appointment of W.P.A. administrator Harry Hopkins to Roper's job. Similarly Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, feels that he is in bad with the governing fringe and gladly would toss the whole farm problem worry to a successor.

As the situation stands the entire matter of a trend further left, or a return to the right, is poised on one appointment, and one man. The appointment is that of a successor to the late resigned Attorney General Homer Cummings. The man is Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson.

Should Roosevelt appoint Jackson, whom he tried to run for governor in New York, to the cabinet vacancy, the middle-ground Democrats will accept the gesture as the sound off for a charge to the left. Should Roosevelt appoint a middle-grounder to the job, hope remains for a union of the Democratic forces. And for a rejection of the influential left wing bloc headed by Hopkins and Tom Corcoran, whose attitude toward all opposition is expressed in his slogan: "Hit 'em in the jugular."

MONOPOLY IN RADIO is being investigated by this trio, members of the Federal Communications Commission. Left to right they are, Thad Brown, Chairman Frank R. McNinch, and Eugene Sykes. Radio's relation to the public needs to be clarified, for at present both the operators and government are dressed with dangerously arbitrary authority. (Acme)

Economic Study

The President's confusion on matters of national policy—a confusion resulting from the vast G.O.P. gains in the election—is indicated plainly in his appointment of a four-man board to undertake a study of the nation's economic position and make recommendations for future policies.

Members of this board are Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Federal Reserve Board Chairman Marriner S. Eccles, Acting Budget Director Daniel W. Bell, and National Resources Advisory Committee Chairman Frederic A. Delano, the President's uncle.

It is believed the appointment of the board is a step toward realignment of the Democratic forces on matters of national policy. It is evidence that the President is relaxing in his dependence on the Corcoran-Hopkins group, responsible mostly for the policy of piling up huge deficits and engaging in wasteful spending with little to show for the expenditure.

Monopoly Probes

Meanwhile another economic study continued apace. This study of monopolistic practices has been under way since September. The investigating body, known as the National Economic Committee, selected the automobile industry for its first monopoly-inquiry adventure.

The 12-man committee is made up of such men as Isadore Lubin, Richard Patterson, Leon Henderson, the New Deal's No. 1 economic adviser; Jerome Frank, and William Douglas. The latter pair, in writings and discussions, have indicated a collectivist attitude toward governmental affairs, and thus their desire for a system of truly free competition can be doubted.

At the same time, the Federal Communications Commission opened hearings in Washington to determine the existence and extent of monopolistic practices in radio, dominated as it is in large measure, by the three major networks, N.B.C., C.B.S., and Mutual Broadcasting.

Until the character of radio and its relation to the public welfare is clarified more than at present, great confusion and altercation can be expected. At the present time private operators have a high degree of arbitrary authority—far too high for a public utility, if radio is a public utility. At the same time the government, with its six-month licensing provision, is able to hold the big stick over the heads of the operators.

If the radio monopoly committee undertakes to define the nature of the radio service and attempts to clarify the position of both the government and operators in the matter, the investigation will be worth while.

LABOR

Permanent W.P.A.?

THE nation's vast relief system, the Works Progress Administration, may be made a permanent thing. Harry Hopkins, W. P. A. administrator, has proposed putting W.P.A. and all relief units, "lock, stock and barrel," under civil service.

Objections to any such system are manifold. First, W.P.A. is essentially a relief organization, and relief should be a temporary, not a permanent thing. Secondly, any relief must be relief for all. Civil service requirements would have the effect of denying jobs to certain needy individuals who, through lack of education or training, could not comply with civil service requirements.

Also, private enterprise would be bound to suffer if great sections of the nation's manpower were bottled up in government work at the present less-than-living wage. But at the same time there is a dire need for a cleanup in W.P.A.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, predicting a change to be effected by the upcoming Congress, said something must be done to take W.P.A. out of politics. "The W.P.A. workers in my state were told how to vote," Wheeler said. "They were required to attend political meetings and to put cards on their automobiles for certain candidates."

Saposs' Writings

Long under fire for alleged leftist connections and leanings, David Saposs, chief economist of the National Labor Relations Board, this week stood tagged as a Communist who advocates "organized force" to overthrow democratic government.

The charge was made before the Dies committee on subversive and un-American activities, and substantiated from Saposs' own writings. In the December, 1931 issue of Labor Age, Saposs wrote that "bourgeois democracy is a sham," and that "the workers" must use organized force if political action fails.

Chairman Martin Dies, of the investigating committee, said that although Saposs' views were radical in 1931, they were even more revolutionary today, As N.L.R.B. economist, Saposs is paid $6,500 yearly by the New Deal Government. Dies demanded that he be discharged.

"The Socialist movement must tell the people that capitalism cannot be stabilized and that the world cannot be saved by capitalistic devices," Saposs wrote. "But bourgeois democracy is a sham. When it is evident that Socialism is the only remedy, it is not worth saving a democracy in which Socialist parties only collaborate with capitalism.

"If in the attempt to carry out such a program, political action fails, then the workers unhesitatingly must resort to organized force. The International must take the position that, if another war occurs, the workers will destroy capitalism . . . "

This attitude goes far to explain the demand for another war emanating from leftist quarters, as exemplified in the protests against the peace-making Treaty of Munich.

Profit-Sharing

As a movement for Congressional action on plans for profit-sharing in industry gained ground under impetus furnished by Michigan's Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, the General Motors Corporation announced a loan system to stabilize the yearly income of its employes.

This plan applies to 150,000 hourly wage employes in the corporation's plants from coast to coast. An adaptation of the system later will be extended to 37,000 salaried workers.

Under the system, the employe is assured a minimum weekly income, in periods of layoff, of at least 60 per cent of his full time income. The difference between what he earns, and the 60 per cent figure, is advanced by the corporation in the form of a loan.

While helpful, the plan is only a step in the direction of the ideal wage system—the annual, living wage. Greatest service of the G.M. plan will be to afford a degree of income stability, that workers may arrange family budgets on a basis of regular, minimum income.

AGRICULTURE

Grange Opposes

OPPOSITION to the New Deal's program of scarcity in agriculture, and its regimentation of the farmer, mounted this week as the National Grange added its voice of protest.

The Grange, in announcing its "platform for agriculture," advocated amendment of the Federal farm act, honest and stable money, and resolved to permit no legislation which will result in further "regimentation" of the farmer.

An address delivered before the National Defense Committee of the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution, November 18, 1938, at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S INSIDIOUS FOES

By GEORGE EDWARD SULLIVAN

SURVEYING SOME SUBVERSIVE SNARES AND PROPAGANDA

THE time has come to cease evasion, shadow-boxing and deception about Communism, and to inaugurate a real investigation to ferret out and expose the precise identity of the occult forces behind it. The Dies Committee has made a good start in this direction, and it is hoped that it will finish the task which no private individual or group is equipped to do.

Many of those who have heaped ridicule upon the Committee may be found to be real "leads" to the identity of the occult forces who naturally fear exposure, and would doubtless like to dispose of the Committee through the well-known Communist tactic of ridicule.

The Communists brazenly advocate the overthrow, by force, violence and other means, whether unlawful or lawful, of all forms of government and society not dominated by themselves. Their mouthings about humanitarianism and democracy are absolutely inconsistent with their proclaimed abolition of religion, individual ownership of property, family rights, and all individual rights. These abolitions of essential human rights would necessarily reduce humanity to the level of cattle, from which fact it is obvious that Communism is a diabolical hoax and snare for human degradation and enslavement of all peoples and groups except the Communists.

Although many so-called leading anti-Communist lecturers and writers have sought to dignify Communism as a philosophy, it should be perfectly obvious to any real student of the subject that it is no more proper to refer to "the philosophy of Communism," than it would be to refer to "the philosophy of swindling, robbery, murder and treason." Why are hundreds of Communist schools, openly declared and conducted as such, permitted to operate in the American Republic, thereby using our Republic to dig its own grave?

Our highest Court has vigorously upheld, in two cases, the Oregon School Decision and the Gitlow decision, the power and duty of the Republic to protect itself and its youth against criminal and subversive advocacy. (The Oregon School Cases, 268 U. S. 510, 534, Gitlow v. United States, 268 U. S. 652.)

While the two "liberal" Justices of the Court dissented from the last decision—taking the position that, before revolutionary utterances can be dealt with criminally, they must first be shown to have produced imminent and immediate danger to the government—the undeniable soundness and effectiveness of the decision itself were in no manner impaired by such manifestly unsound dissents. The doctrine of such dissenters would, of course, render our Republic helpless against the well-known Communist tactic directed by Lenin—

"One must strive to take the enemy by *surprise*."

Although there is an international Communist organization known as the Third International, which promotes and directs Communist activities in all nations, there has never been the slightest evidence of the existence of an international fascist organization. Although there are Communist schools actively conducted in the United States, in addition to various other Communist activities, no showing has so far been made of any international fascist organization in the United States.

The Communists evade this undeniable fact by attempting to treat as "fascist" every patriotic or other organization which is anti-communist or which defends individual ownership of property. *If the Communist definition were the true one, every loyal American citizen would of necessity be a fascist.*

There is a fascist organization in Italy, which is a totalitarian dictatorship, but is strictly nationalistic, not internationalistic, and which does not abolish individual ownership of property or family rights.

FASCISM arose in Italy as an antidote for Communism, and, but for the imminent menace of Communism there in 1922, that totalitarian dictatorship would probably never have come into existence. Italy had no well-organized and well-balanced Republic, with inherent powers of self-defense against Communism, such as are possessed by the American Republic, and the emergency there did not afford time for the formation of such a Republic.

If it were true that the American Republic lacked powers of self-preservation against revolutionary utterances or incitements in their incipiency, as contended by many "liberals," our Republic would be doomed, and we would have to choose between some lesser form of dictatorship, and Communism, the most degrading form of dictatorship ever devised. Those who advocate abandonment of our Republic, in order to substitute some form of dictatorship, in the belief that there is no other remedy against Communism, would likely find the new organization to be secretly used by the Communists to make easier their long wished-for surprise taking over.

So far as is yet known, there is no international Nazi organization attempting to project Nazi activities into other nations, nor is there any reliable evidence of any Nazi plan or plot to undermine and overthrow other nations. *Nazism came into power in Germany in 1933 as an antidote for Communism* in somewhat the same way that fascism came into power in Italy. All loyal Americans would, of course, fight any fascist or Nazist attempt to undermine and overthrow the American Republic, just as vigorously as the Communist attempts. But thinking Americans do not intend to be shunted away from the Communist trail by extensive but unsupported propaganda. The only "ism" suited to the American Republic is Americanism.

The world is being subjected to great unrest due to nations, nationalities or nationalisms formed along racial lines. Italy and Germany are declaring for non-Jewish racialisms, and assert that the existence of a well-established Jewish racial nationality or nation on a world scale absolutely precludes the inclusion of its members in an Italian or German nationality or nation. Doubtless, it is within the right of any race to form a race nationality or nation organized and functioning for the sole benefit of its members. But when so organized and functioning, so that its members are still declared to be its "nationals" even though assuming a citizenship status in another nation, an embarrassing situation is necessarily created. A question of divided loyalty at once arises, so that any such member is in danger of losing his citizenship status in another nation.

THERE is no secret about the Jewish racial nationality. It was expressly proclaimed in *"The Jewish Problem—How to Solve It"* (p. 25), by Hon. Louis D. Brandeis (who has been elected in a world-wide poll of Jewish communities as one of the "110 *Greatest Living Jews*"). His pronouncement was:

"Let us all recognize that we Jews are a distinct nationality of which every Jew, whatever his country, his station or shade of belief is necessarily a member."

A confirmatory pronouncement was recently made by the Anti-Defamation League of the Jewish organization B'nai B'rith, in *Fireside Discussion Group Leaflet No. VII,* (p. 3):

"Approximately a race, definitely a type, and consciously a unity, we are a historic people—a world community."

Rabbi Morris Lazaron, of Baltimore, Md., has recently sought to draw the Jewish race away from its organizational nationality, by declaring—

"There is no room in this country for any race, Italian, Russian, Polish or Jewish, to set itself up as a private community and build a wall around itself."

However, his efforts were immediately denounced by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise in an editorial in the Jewish organ *"Opinion"* of March 1938, declaring:

"If there be self-respect in the Jewish community of Baltimore, the members of his congregation, and those outside will unite in making solemn protest against this defamer of his people, prepared to sacrifice them upon the altar of his quasi-good will for non-Jews."

Rabbi Wise appears to have a special influence over the Jewish people throughout the world, who have chosen him, as also Soviet Commissar Litvinov, to the "Jewish Hall of Fame," made up of the "110 *Greatest Living Jews*" (Associated Press dispatch of Sept. 24, 1937). American Jews have a call to action. They can not afford to remain silent when World Jewry is thus honoring Red Litvinov.

THE refugee question, which is now being much agitated, is, of course, a serious one for the Jews of Germany, but it is even more serious for the American Republic, if it is going to have more refugees brought here at this time. In the first place, with World Jewry boldly and publicly honoring Red Litvinov, any fair and sensible interpretation of our immigration laws would altogether exclude from our shores Jewish immigrants having such an attitude of mind. In *The Jewish Chronicle* (London) of April 28, 1911, American Rabbi M. Schindler explained the attitude and influence of foreign Jews:

"Fifty years ago we were near to assimilating ourselves to the Americans. But since then two millions of our brothers (or three) have arrived from the East, bringing with them their old ideal. This army has submerged us."

In the second place, no well-founded reason can be given for transporting them to America. Soviet Russia, which now claims to be the most prosperous nation in the world, would be an ideal haven for them. Not only is anti-Semitism excluded there, but it is punished as counter-revolution. Moreover, not only are the leaders in Soviet Russia friendly to the Jews, but a Jewish autonomous territory has been established there, called Biro-Bidjan. So favorably are the Jews treated in Soviet Russia that the Jewish organ *"Opinion"* (December 1933,

JUSTICE LOUIS BRANDEIS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

p. 13) boasted that, with a Jewish population in Russia of less than 2 per cent, there were 61 per cent Jewish officials. In the third place, the American Republic is already flooded with aliens beyond its present capacity to care for them, many of them illegally here and engaged in Communist activities, and a great many clogging the relief rolls, notwithstanding retended showing that they are not dependent.

The American Republic is, in a very true sense, a life-raft of civilization. While recognizing all men to be created equal, the life-raft cannot possibly carry everybody, and certainly can not carry those who are inharmonious to the spirit and functioning of the American Republic. If it did, the life-raft would capsize and sink, and the finest and noblest model of government ever devised would be lost to all humanity.

Nevertheless, some believe that an exception should be made in favor of these refugees, because they are claimed to be victims of the worst savageries in recorded history. Every right-minded person abhors, of course, every sort of lawlessness and tyranny, and expects every civilized nation to refrain therefrom. Condemnation thereof is always justifiable. However, it is preposterous to assert that these refugees have been subjected to the worst savageries in recorded history. The fact that they are permitted to be refugees demonstrates the falsity of the assertion.

In Red Russia and Red Spain, the brutality has been so great that wholesale "liquidations" and enslavements did not leave many who could qualify as refugees. According to the *Army Chaplain Magazine* of October, 1935, the number of persons killed and executed in Soviet Russia had then reached the staggering total of 11,726,746, — nearly two million more dead than the total killed in the World War!

THE late Samuel Gompers (a patriotic American Jew) was well acquainted with the brutalities taking place in Soviet Russia, and unhesitatingly declared that American recognition of the Soviet regime would be a "base betrayal of civilization." It is strange indeed that high government officials who promoted the ultimate American recognition of the Soviet regime, and who then claimed that internal conditions in Soviet Russia were of no proper concern to our Republic, and many of whom have been sympathetic toward the Reds of Spain, mis-named "Loyalists," are now treating the internal conditions in Germany as a subject of our concern.

It is even more strange that some of these same high Government officials were most tolerant of, and indulgent to, the orgy of lawless sit-down strikes (having an undeniable Communist tinge), which defied law and order in the American Republic about a year ago. No word of condemnation came from such high officials except against those victimized by the lawlessness. More recently, the National Labor Relations Board has actually ordered victimized employers to restore sit-down-strikers to positions from which they were dismissed.

It is comforting to know, however, that the ridicule thereby cast upon our Republic, at home and abroad, has been gloriously counteracted by the recent defeat for re-election of a governor who had acted in harmony with high Government officials in suspending prompt enforcement of law and order. It should be the right and province of every civilized nation to protest gross lawlessness occurring in another nation, but this cannot be very effective when high officials of the protesting nation pave the way for a courteous and well-merited reply, that those in glass houses should not throw stones. The fact that the present intense refugee propaganda has caused many kindhearted clergy to favor unsound remedies, should not cause us to lose our equilibrium.

Those who study the tactics of the subversive forces operating in the United States are shocked to find that, instead of being poverty-stricken fanatics, they consist of amazingly-organized and financially-powerful occult forces, bent upon world conquest. In fact, they resemble, in organizational formation, a giant octopus with tentacles extending everywhere. Deceptive propaganda has sought to give the imminent menace in every nation a far-away Russian aspect, the cunning and infamous suggestion being made that the plot is of Russian origin, and that the enslaved Russian people are really seeking to subjugate all other peoples.

Those who doubt that the subversive forces are financially powerful have but to appreciate the necessarily immense expenditures for propaganda, including textbooks and study magazines for schools and colleges, magazines, periodicals, radio programs, etc., and the assortment of "red" and "pink" teachers and professors scattered throughout the United States.

Those who doubt that the leaders of the subversive forces are as keen, practical-minded and influential as they are unscrupulous, have but to consider their obvious accomplishments. Most politicians are afraid to oppose them. The undeniably illegal Communist Party is accorded the status of a legal party on official ballots in many States. Our two great political parties have avoided the insertion of anti-Communist planks in their platforms. Nothing has been done looking to suppression of the revolutionary Communist schools.

Congress has avoided, since 1925, making any appropriation for investigation by the Department of Justice of Communist activities, notwithstanding Congress' attention to the imperative need therefor was called in *H. R. Report* 2290, p. 35 (71st Congress, 3rd Session, January 17, 1931). Public schools and public libraries brazenly carry deceptive matter favorable to Communism, and detrimental to Americanism, and with no label or suggestion that it is deceptive or constitutes propaganda.

In effect, our youth are being kidnapped from the nation, because they are lost to the nation when their patriotism is destroyed, and their minds and morals poisoned. Moreover, many leading educational institutions, specializing in so-called Social Sciences, support the Communist claim that some kind of socialism or regimentation is imperative to readjust our Republic to the times. Strange to relate, professors handling the subject in those institutions, even when religious institutions, are almost invariably found to be affiliated with some Communist-aiding group or groups.

Any idea that Christian ethics and principles can be formulated and enforced legislatively, is based upon a total lack of understanding of the function of government. Every clergyman who is both practical-minded and honest knows that governmental regimentation will destroy, but never promote, Christianity, or any religious belief worthy of the name. Moreover, every practical scholar or student, having a real grasp of the fundamentals of our Republic, is well aware that the needed remedy is a return to the true functioning of our Republic, thus putting an end to the abuses long sabotaging the Republic. The most outstanding of such abuses, which most politicians and educational institutions avoid mentioning, is the money-control, which has enabled an unscrupulous financial group to cause panics and famine at will, and in the midst of plenty.

The sabotage of our Republic is rapidly perverting it into "the land of the spending spree and the home of the knave." It is the task of our generation to restore it to its true status and functioning as THE LAND OF THE FREE AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE, or those of the next generation will find themselves too enslaved to do anything about it.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BROADCAST

SOME rabbis maintain that last Sunday's discourse was an attack against all Jews and was totally un-American. Rabbi Franklin of Temple Beth El, Detroit, said: "The address of Father Coughlin was one of the most vicious talks that I have listened to in a long time."

Rabbi Cohen of the Cleveland Jewish Center, said: "It (last Sunday's talk) was the most un-American speech I have ever heard. It was a pack of lies and statements shrewdly calculated to arouse anti-Semitic reaction in the country."

From proofs which I am able to offer, this vast audience will be able to judge for itself if the speech was either vicious or un-American. It was an address whose main objective was to point out the cause of all persecution—persecution of Christians as well as of Jews.

* * *

As a matter of record, I will prove that actually I invited and still invite the non-Communist, non-atheistic Jews, whom I respect and with whom I deeply sympathize, to join with me in combating Communism.

I will prove that I did not defend Naziism but condemned it vigorously. I will prove that I condemned the Nazi pogroms.

* * *

I submit evidence which cannot be gainsaid easily by Professor Smertenko, the professional anti-Nazi whose source of information is an expurgated edition of the British "White Paper"—an edition from which the parts which I quoted to you were deleted, as every honest student of history knows.

* * *

As for the quotation I used last Sunday from the "American Hebrew" magazine, I still stand by it. Any child can verify it in any well organized library.

* * *

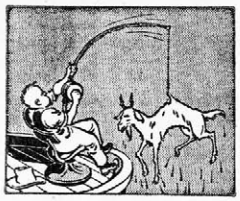
I was un-American, so it was inferred, because I attempted to stir up the sympathies of a calloused world in behalf of Christians. I was guilty of Naziism, so one is led to believe, because I maintained that it was a defense mechanism against Communism. I was anti-Semitic, I suppose, because I mildly castigated the haters of religion. And finally, I was addicted to sadism because one witness, without foundation, maintained that I gloried in the persecutions meted out to the Jews in Germany.

* * *

If it is un-American to bestir sympathy for persecuted Christians, then I must plead guilty.

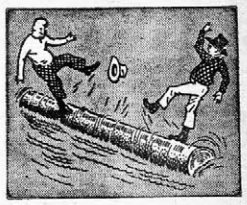
* * *

From your American, Christian minds banish all prejudice. Entertain no animosity toward the persecuted Jew. Withhold from him no kindness; for all together—Jew and Christian—we must learn to walk; all together we must learn to love the Lord our God with our whole mind, our whole heart and our whole soul and our neighbor as ourselves as we wage a courageous campaign to restore our God to His rightful throne from which evil men have dislodged Him.



THE SPORT OF THE NATION

- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING



'American Sap' Duped in Florida

Public Kidded Daringly In Great Coolidge Hoax

MIAMI, FLA.—The "Great American Sap," that much-multiplied fellow who becomes more prominent every time the propagandists dump their test tubes, abounded in this area during the great boom of the middle twenties.

In fact the acme of "sappishness" was reached right here in Miami during the Coolidge administration in the White House. The fall of 1925 had brought to South Florida the most colossal three-ringed economic circus the world has ever seen. Money flowed as easily as boarding house soup, and the land boom attracted the most composite aggregation of babbitry that ever sought 100 per cent per month on its money.

The American's inherent tendency toward sappishness enjoyed its fullest play right in this city. And, one moonshot Miami night, that tendency had its crowning glory on the occasion of the installation of officers of the newly-formed Miami branch of the Lions' Club.

Cal to Visit

Early in October, 1925, the Miami newspapers carried a story that President Coolidge and his wife were thinking of spending a vacation on the Florida keys, and would visit Miami en route. The committee in charge of gridiron entertainment for the big, formal Lions' function seized upon this bit of news as the basis of a hoax which for sheer daring must go down in the annals for posterity. Incidentally, the committee was made up of Miami newspapermen of a strong anti-Coolidge persuasion. Among the employes of this afternoon daily was one Tom Davis, 50 years old, spare, sharp-nosed, a "dead ringer" for President Coolidge.

Among the habitues of the office was a man who had been more or less prominent as a dabbler in national politics and long-distance running. His name was William Jennings Bryan. All in all, this situation seemed filled with possibilities. Who had greater experience in kidding the American public than Bryan? The scheme was air tight. It couldn't miss.

On the afternoon of the big Lions' blowout, the conspirators made over the front page of their daily and ran off a few hundred papers with screaming banner lines: "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE IN MIAMI." They had dug up a cut of the President in panama hat, his facial features creased in his usual expression of smelling something bad. A column-long story in the paper told of the projected trip of Cal and Grace to the Keys, and mentioned quite casually that the President was a charter member of the Lions' Club in Washington, D.C.

Peddle Papers

These papers were taken by a newsboy to the Coral Gables Country Club and a few copies were placed where they would be seen by assembling guests. The newsboy took his station at the sweeping entrance to the Club grounds and set up a loud yell: "All about President Coolidge in Miami!"

The dinner began at 7 o'clock. The vast hall was filled with the elite of south Florida; city, county and state officials; dignitaries from the business and professional world of the north; men and women from the highest artistic and literary circles. Much of the conversation, spurred by the conspirators scattered about the hall, concerned the gladsome visit of the Presidential party to Miami.

A noted Miami lawyer was toastmaster. At his left sat Bryan. At his right sat a member of the Gridiron Committee. Only these three at the head of the table knew what was about to happen. When the toastmaster had droned on for some five minutes, there was a stir in the hall leading to the banquet room. The Grid member slipped out to see about it. He then returned, paling as best he could, and whispered into the ear of the toastmaster and Bryan. The former was properly flustered. He tipped over a tumbler of water. The Great Commoner arose and strode into the hall, his black coat-tail fluttering. The toastmaster, in nervous jerks, told the diners the President of the United States had come.

Davis Arrives

At this moment Tom Davis stepped into the hall. In frock coat, wing collar, dirty-shirt tie, patent leather shoes, and with his high hat held deftly in his left hand, Davis was the "spit" of the President.

Bryan held his arm. Flanking the "President" on right and left with hats well down over eyes were two husky collectors from the advertising department of the newspaper. These were, of course, the detectives who always accompany a president.

The effect was electric. The 600 diners arose as one person, applauded wildly for 10 minutes. Davis bowed and smiled from the head of the table where Bryan had led him. When order was restored, the toastmaster made some jittery but appropriate remarks and introduced Bryan as the speaker of the evening. The Commoner first addressed himself with great deference to Davis as "Your Excellency, the Chief Executive of the United States."

Attention: CHARLIE MICHELSON!

—Knickerbocker News.

He then went on with his speech, but, for once in his oratorical life, he did not have the attention of the audience. All eyes were on "the President."

Following Bryan's speech, the toastmaster called upon "President Coolidge," and the crowd went wild again. The ovation rivaled that of a national convention.

People 'Jobbed'

Davis, slowly and deliberately, delivered a speech in which he had been well rehearsed. The Yankee twang was most noticeable. He made glowing references to Florida and said he and Grace would live there if he could ever manage to be defeated for the presidency. This went over great with Northern Republicans in the hall. As he gathered up his coat-tails and sat down, there were several more minutes of frenzied applause—but the best was yet to come. The toastmaster announced "the President" would hold an informal reception in the wide hall, beginning at once, and wished to shake hands with all present.

Hedged about by Bryan and the "bodyguards" Davis took up his place outside the door of the banquet hall. The lines formed and more than 500 American citizens shook hands with him. The beaming faces of those specimens of *Sappus Americanus*, as they grasped the "presidential" paw, were most edifying in their simplicity.

Thinking the hoax was going a bit too far, and realizing they had underestimated the capacity of Americans for believing anything they are told, the Gridiron Committee was at a loss to stop it. They finally resorted to having the "President" grab a flapper and dance away with her to the strains of Paul Whiteman's orchestra. Gradually it seeped into the minds of the amazed guests that they had been "jobbed."

So, if Americans believe every line of propaganda they read in the newspapers, they can hardly be blamed, or can they?

Name All-American Selections

Team Fast, Shifty From End to End

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Martin Dies, of the House Committee on subversive and un-American activities, has selected the All-American Hate team for 1938.

This year's lineup is lightning fast, shifty as a syncromesh transmission, and is ambidextrous in throwing passes at anybody and everybody.

The team abounds in kickers this year. From end to end, and from quarterback to fullback, every man on the team is an excellent kicker. Some of the selections were thought to have been in disrepute for having been guilty of roughing the passer during the season. This was not held against the candidates, however, as they hewed closely to the Hate team's slogan: "It's not how we play, but whether we win the game that counts."

Browder, the team's quarterback, is particularly adept in running through a broken field of policemen. Lewis, the fullback, is a noted picket line smasher. Ickes is a powerhouse on offense, and was seen at his best in the game with the "60 Families."

Ford and Hathaway, who played together on the Redshirts, formed as fine a hate duo as anyone saw during the regular season. Their team will play in the Hammer & Sickle Bowl next May Day.

Hopkins, lightweight of the All-American team, played with W.P.A., largest squad in the nation. His strength was in passing the buck, roughing the kicker, and smearing the opposition. Best defensive player on the team is Sapos of N.L.R.B.

The team:

JOHN L. LEWIS, C.I.O. Chairman.

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary of the Interior.

EARL BROWDER, leader of the Communist Party of America.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Editor of the *Communist Daily Worker*.

JAMES FORD, former Communist candidate for Vice-President.

PAUL SIFTON, Assistant Wage-Hour administrator.

DAVID SAPOSS, N.L.R.B. Economist.

"Extreme Cruelty"—On Both Sides

MRS. MINNIE WILSON, 51 years old, of 1037 Clay Avenue, was granted a divorce Thursday from Edward Wilson by Circuit Judge DeWitt H. Merriam. Mrs. Wilson testified that her husband beat her mother when she refused to dial out a radio speech by President Roosevelt.

—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Week in the News

EYES and EARS OVER THE CAPITOL

by Mark Meecham

Our Problem To the South

The eyes and ears of our nation's capital are directed southward this week, to the Peruvian capital of Lima whose Place de la Inquizicion will soon resound with the important patter of diplomatic pan-American feet, and unimportant chatter of less diplomatic pan-American tongues.

The purpose of this Eighth International Conference of American States—at least as far as the United States is concerned—is to kindle anew a spirit of good neighborliness among the 21 American republics, and to cement a union of the Americas independent of Europe. However, Secretary of State Cordell Hull will have a real task when he attempts to cement these inter-American friendships against all outside interference from the hemisphere that sleeps when our sun shines brightest.

In any consideration of the South Americas, it is necessary first to remember the importance of our nation remaining the best of friends with her neighbors to the South.

As far back as 1823, President Monroe recognized the valuable position of this vast, unexploited continent, and served notice to the world that we did not want a lot of Europeans moving in upon it with any idea of taking over, or controlling its states.

Specifically, the Monroe doctrine asserted, "as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

Succeeding presidents have not failed to realize the significance of Monroe's declaration. While few of them perceived its potential importance economically, there has been general recognition of South America's value as a political ally in dealing with the nations across the Atlantic.

* * *

In 1936, a convention of inter-American delegates at Buenos Aires effected more specific agreements concerning political alignment of the Americas — arranged for immediate inter-American consultations in case of a war threat; established a mediation machine to prevent future controversies; and transformed the Monroe doctrine to include all of the Americas, North, Central, and South, declaring that a threat to one by a non-American power is a threat to all.

But South America is not satisfied. On July 3 of last year, the Argentine foreign minister, Carlos Saavedra Lamas, declared:

"The old Monroe Doctrine has been, in my judgment, transformed. It cannot and must not now answer for a protection which could be understood under the old order of things in the days of colonizing and penetration under the Holy Alliance." He ended his talk, ironically enough, by quoting George Washington's advice *"to maintain friendship with all but alliances with none,"* to advise his nation against continental associations.

A political alliance against eastern warriors is no longer enough for the awakening continent adjoining us. The nations of South America have become aware of their own economic importance. They regard the "democracy" nations of the world highly—but if they must choose between a political friendship with the United States, and a fat economic subsistence from the "dictatorship" nations, it is not likely that they will leap wholeheartedly into the embrace of their unpredictable Uncle Sam.

* * *

What, then do the South Americas want? What must the United States do to keep the "dictatorship" nations out of the sight and mind of the South American nations?

Scripture characterizes well the South American situation in the observation: *where thy treasure is, there also is thy heart.* South America's treasure is her trade.

Argentina's fields are, brimming with wheat, her ships are laden with meat and wool which she must export. Brazil depends for her economic security on the amount of coffee which her customers abroad can consume. Chile and Peru can be rich only when somebody buys their mineral products.

The South Americas, in other words, are fabulously rich in raw materials which they must export, and which the United States does not need. These are facts which no amount of diplomatic handshaking can alter.

The answer? The South Americans want to trade with us—which means they want to *sell* us things, for they can only afford to buy as they sell. But they cannot possibly increase their sales to us without hurting our own people.

Our wheat exports for 1936 totaled $19,350,000, which might indicate how greatly we are in need of imported grain from the South. Secretary Wallace has already been thoroughly repudiated by our farmers for his last wheat acreage reduction, and the west is still angry at the numbers of fine sheep and pigs slaughtered to make America safe for planned scarcity. The United States does not need the products which South America has for sale.

* * *

The reciprocal trade treaties so far consummated, have already proven a more than staggering blow to America's small industries. Such treaties with South American countries would be an even worse blow to the United States farmer than was the Czechoslovakian treaty, for example, to our glass and shoe industries.

These are the facts which our American delegation must face. Their first duty is to protect the people of the United States—and doing that bodes almost certain failure to prevent increased trade between Germany and South America.

As yet no plans of the inter-American conference have been publicized. The congress will open next Friday—and is expected to continue until some time in January.

What conclusions will be reached is still only a matter for speculation, but one thing is certain— the state department has a real problem in the South American situation.

PRESS

Mr. Ba uch's Plan Favors Price Control

CHICAGO, ILL.—In the *Chicago Herald & Examiner* (Nov. 20) Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, contributes an article on the problems that must confront the nation in the event of war.

"Wars," writes Mr. Baruch, "are never won. Victor, vanquished and neutrals alike, all lose. Nothing is ever settled by war that cannot be settled by peaceful means. But man has not risen far enough above savagery to control his passions. War must come to an end and be settled, so why not settle before people slaughter one another, before their passions are aroused."

After pointing out the wars are fought on three fronts, namely: "On the battle-front, on the home-front, and on the neutral front," Mr. Baruch outlines a conscription plan that would mobilize all the resources in the United States, including men and money in time of war. He states:

"The plan of mobilization would contemplate control and direction of money to such an extent as to approach conscription—to the point that money could not be used for any purpose not conducive to the winning of the war, and in such manner and at such prices as the Government might direct."

This is a very important utterance. Here is the admission that the Government not only can, but should maintain prices at an even keel. If in times of war, why not in times of peace?

FINANCE

American Bankers Voice Their Views

HOUSTON, TEXAS—One of the highlights at the sixty-fourth annual convention of the American Bankers Association was a surprise speech by a Catholic priest who told the bankers the truth, using the familiar biblical text: "Money is the root of all evil."

The retiring president, Orval W. Adams, invited the Reverend Jerome A. Rapp, pastor of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church of Houston, to deliver the invocation.

The priest read nine verses from the bible, while the assembled bankers stood at attention. Then instead of leaving the platform as is usually done in previous conventions, the priest, in a surprise gesture, waved the audience to their seats.

Father Rapp had the courage to tell the bankers that money, in the last analysis, caused crooked politics, filled jails and prisons with thieves and murderers and afflicted "young and old, learned and ignorant, rich and poor."

He concluded with the words:

"Well, for you bankers, if you can close your eyes in death with the clear conscience that the money that has passed through your hands in life has been made the agent for much good in the world, and that it will not have left a stain on your soul that cannot be washed away throughout all eternity."

* * *

Among interesting statements made before the convention was one by Phillip A. Benson of Brooklyn, N. Y., newly elected President, who said:

"From time immemorial there have been some who wanted something for nothing. The slow and painful road of toil had no appeal. Give us, they say, substantial pensions and we will agree to spend the money and consume goods.

"No one would curtail the ordinary and necessary functions of government as our lives, liberties, fortunes and well-being depend on them. But to extend government beyond its regular sphere, to widen its activities, to increase greatly the number who derive support from it, creates an additional burden on industry and one that it should not have to bear.

"True, some of this money goes for relief and for public works, but regardless of its use, the burden rests on all wage earners and all property owners. I know there are some who think the rich pay all the taxes, but that is not so. It is not true either that government has some magic way of getting money. Government hasn't discovered how to get something for nothing."

It took the private corporation known as the Federal Reserve Banking System to discover how to get something for nothing.

* * *

H. A. Brinkman, president of the State Banking Division, went on record against the encroachments of a bank dictatorship at Washington with the words:

"This battle against the centralization of banking control in Washington is not an imaginary one. The next result of proposed and threatened legislation would be compulsory membership in the Federal Reserve System.

"We are on record for repeal of the banking act provision which provides that all state banks with average deposits over $1-million in 1941 must become members of the Federal Reserve System by July 1st, 1942.

"There is a great danger in the growing propaganda for further centralization of all banking in the federal government. The correspondent relationship between American banks is the backbone of our independent unit banking system. If legislation makes this relationship unworkable, a big step will have been taken toward federalization of all banks."

Federalization, which means, nationalization, is the plan advocated by Lenin. It should be opposed by all clear-thinking Americans who are opposed to Communism. Americans worthy of the name should support their small unit banks against the octopus known as the Federal Reserve Banking System.

The Week in the World

ENGLAND

Christmas at Home for Windsor

PLANS for the return of former King Edward VIII and his wife, now residing in Paris, to England by Christmas moved one step nearer to completion with a visit by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain with the Duke of Windsor.

The meeting was the first between the Duke and a high official of the British government since Edward, as King, had a memorable talk with Stanley Baldwin, then Prime Minister of England, shortly before abdicating on December 10, 1936.

The negotiations were said to have been opened last November 11, when the Duke of Gloucester, Windsor's second younger brother, called on the Duke, and made preliminary arrangements for the Duke and Duchess to spend Christmas in England and participate in the traditional royal family reunion at Sandringham Palace.

Chamberlain, together with Viscount Halifax, his foreign secretary, was in Paris to confer with Daladier, regarding matters of mutual interest to both England and France.

POLAND

Secret Orders, Strikes Under Ban

POLAND took a firm hand with certain forces that have been undermining the peace and security of Europe for more than half of the past century. Freemasonry, as represented by the revolutionary Grand Orient, has been outlawed by governmental decree. Another decree prohibited strikes endangering the nation's food supply and strikes harming the national defense.

The decree against Freemasonry, beside dissolving all such organizations, also called for the confiscation of all Masonic property for the benefit of charitable institutions such as the Red Cross organization, and all their files are consigned to the State archives.

The penalties affecting strikers calls for imprisonment up to five years for those participating in strikes of a general nature, and life imprisonment or capital punishment for strikers harming the national defense.

Imprisonment is also specified for those who spread false news which might cause panic or otherwise impair the welfare of the country, the circulation of reports endangering the currency and those who export spurious products harmful to trade abroad.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Restore Hyphen in Nation's Name

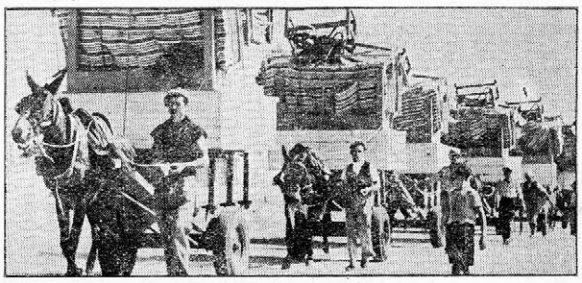
THE new president of Czecho-Slovakia is to be selected, to succeed Eduard Benes, who resigned early in October.

Emil Hacha, now president of the Administrative Court, is the favorite.

During the interim, the Premier Jan Syrovy has been functioning as president.

In the meantime, the lower house of the Czecho-Slovakian parliament voted autonomy for Slovakia by a vote of 142 to 21 and for autonomy for Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) by a vote of 147 to 23. The new state is to be a Federated Czecho-Slovak Republic, and the hyphen has been officially designated to emphasis the component parts that go to make up the State. This is in contrast to the decree of 1924 when the hyphen was officially abolished to emphasis the unity of the Czecho-Slovakian country.

Under the new constitution, parliament will not be dissolved but it will have little occasion to meet in view of the proposed "Enabling Act," which is expected to pass shortly, granting extraordinary power to the president and cabinet.



ITALIAN FARMERS SETTLE IN LIBYA, NORTH AFRICA. The newcomers are here shown as they hauled furniture and tools supplied by the government to their new colony. (Acme photo.)

HUNGARY

Premier Imredi Under Pressure

PREMIER BELA IMREDI is under fire in Hungary and do not be surprised if he loses his control. In a recent test vote in the lower house of parliament, the premier lost by a vote of 115 to 95. Whether Imredi would resign was not definitely ascertained.

The House also rejected a proposal calling for the acceptance of 10 new deputies from the annexed upper Hungarian region who were known to be friendly to the premier.

The opposition insisted on considering Imredi's Ruthenian and domestic policies first, charging he was endeavoring to set up an authoritarian state.

The opposition was led by one Tibor Eckhardt, leader of the agricultural party, who found fault particularly with Imredi's record regarding the finances of the nation. He called the premier "a good Schacht, but a poor Hitler."

In the newly acquired territories, guerrila warfare is raging in the Carpathian valleys between the Hungarian irregulars and the Czech regulars and irregulars. The cause of the disorders is the fact that Hungary desires that her flag fly once again over the Carpathian Mountains and annex Ruthenia. Whether she will succeed is another matter.

GERMANY

Berlin Calls for First-hand Report

THE Official German News Agency carried the announcement that Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff to the United States was to return home to report in detail "concerning the queer attitude toward events in Germany of a domestic nature which is apparent from the declarations by Roosevelt and other authoritative personalities in America."

This closely followed President Roosevelt's ordering home Hugh R. Wilson, the United States ambassador to Germany, as well as Douglas P. Miller, American commercial attache in Berlin.

There is considerable speculation whether Ambassador Dieckhoff would return to the United States or whether the German government would keep the post vacant indefinitely. This latter line of action was considered distinctly possible as a gesture by the Nazi government to show its displeasure with what it regards as "meddling" by President Roosevelt in the internal affairs of Germany.

From Germany also comes the news that Fritz Warburg, brother of the late Felix M. Warburg, who died October 30, 1937, and brother of Paul who came to the United States in the late 1800's and became partner in Kuhn-Loeb & Company of New York, has been arrested and is now in prison, with other prominent Jews.

Fritz Warburg, and two other brothers, Max and Erich, retired last May 31 from the 141-year-old banking house of M. M. Warburg & Company, which is one of the oldest international families of financiers.

At that time it was announced that the firm was being converted into a new partnership under the same world-famous name. The new partners included Berlin Handelsgesellschaft and other banks and industrial concerns.

Members of the Warburg household admitted that Fritz had been taken into custody by the Nazis but declined any further statement.

Officials in Germany declined to verify the arrest, other than the action "lies in line with developments."

JAPAN

Eyes Control of Western Pacific

DESPITE the conflicting assertions by Chinese and Japanese war departments, the tide of battle continues definitely against the Chinese.

Japan has now broadened her virtual monopoly of interior waterways in China by serving notice to the world that the Han river, a great Yangtze tributary traversing Huper Province, now is closed to navigation except upon permission of the Japanese army. The Japanese have already closed the Yangtze, China's principal navigable river, to all commercial navigation by other countries.

The United States, Great Britain, and France, have registered protests to the Japanese government on the closing of the river navigation, but the Japanese rejected the protests under the guise that "military necessity" makes it impossible.

In the meantime, the newspaper *Hochi* declared that the issue raised by the recent United States protest against discrimination in China lies not in China, but in ultimate domination of the entire Western Pacific. "The master of the Western Pacific will be the answer to this issue."

This editorial followed closely on the recent proclamation by the Japanese Foreign Office of their avowed policy of "Asia for the Asiatics." This has been interpreted as a virtual declaration that the Nine Power Peace Treaty of 1922, pledging respect for China's territorial integrity, is obsolete.

This treaty, signed at Washington, D. C., by Japan, the United States, and seven other nations, also called for the maintenance of the so-called "open-door policy."

The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman also stated that "We do not like the principle of the open door and equal opportunity principle for trade in China. We consider this principle as part of the past. These terms do not apply anywhere else in the world, neither in the United States nor in any other country. Why should it be insisted that they continue in China?"

The Japanese newspaper *Hochi* saw the American protest as the latest manifestation of "American policy of the past forty years" and concluded that further exchanges of notes would be futile.

FRANCE

Leftists Agitate New Strike Wave

THE leftists of France are continuing to exert pressure by manipulation of the working classes to unseat Premier Edouard Daladier. A wave of senseless strikes is again endeavoring to obtain the upper hand, under the leadership of Leon Jouhaux, the president of the powerful General Confederation of Labor who claims to command 5-million organized workers, but the number is nearer to 2-million.

Jouhaux, addressing the confederation's annual congress, stated that the strike method was the only method to defend labor and preserve the "social reforms" inaugurated under the Communist, Leon Blum.

A lot of these so-called "reforms" have accomplished evils instead of good and were directly responsible for the sabotaged military defense preparations over the last two years.

The first strike action began when 1,000 workmen struck at the Hutchinson Tire Company plant at Puteaux. A second almost simultaneously at the Saint Cobain Chemical plant near Roubaix. A third strike flared at the munition factory at Denain, near Valenciennes, where a mass meeting was held to give moral support to the strikers.

On orders of Premier Daladier, a firm hand was taken and some 50,000 French patriots and soldiers were ordered out to preserve order. One thing is sure, Daladier will not permit the Red Flag of Communism to wave over the factories of France as was done under the premiership of Leon Blum.

By LEON HAMILTON

A Sassoon from Britain Buffoons in America

Now America Must Be On Guard Against a New Propaganda Aimed to Involve Us With Japan.

On November 10th, 1938—the eve of the twentieth anniversary of the Armistice—Sir Victor Sassoon, British financier and unofficial statesman, arrived in New York from London on the French liner *Normandie*.

Sir Victor Sassoon is the present lord of the oriental empire of international finance and a prince royal of the Rothschild-Sassoon dynasty.

The House of Sassoon, which is affiliated with Montagu Norman's Bank of England, has extensive financial, industrial and real estate holdings in Shanghai and other cities of China. On the occasion of his visit to America, Sir Victor expressed the opinion that the Japanese, needing capital to wage further war and to reconstruct the destruction wrought by its war in China, would be forced to deal with the United States and Great Britain.

He said: "The Japanese are like a man starting business without capital. The Japanese poured millions of *yen* into Manchukuo and got nothing. The Japanese WILL NOT GET AMERICAN AND BRITISH CAPITAL UNLESS WE ARE ASSURED OF A SQUARE DEAL!" (*New York Times, Nov.* 10, 1938.)

Evidently, Victor Sassoon did not intend to admit so openly this alliance between American and British international financing; but the fact is that the great British financier corroborated our own frequently voiced suspicion that various international banking houses in the United States are inextricably bound up with the Rothschild-Sassoon-Norman combine in Great Britain.

It appears that these world bankers are anxious to aid Japan in carrying on the conflict in Asia; for Sir Victor Sassoon admits that Japan cannot hope to continue the war without the financial aid of American and British financiers. Of course, through their affiliates and holding companies engaged in the production of munitions, mechanized war instruments, and contraband these bankers will receive handsome profits on their investment of Americans' and Britons' money in the destruction of war.

It was particularly ironical that the international banker who has wreaked millions of dollars from the Chinese, through chains of banking houses which dictatorially control the destiny of China, is now so anxious to aid Japan in conquering China and annexing her territory.

Some time before the New Deal administration remonetized and revalued silver, the House of Sassoon transferred its headquarters from Bombay to Shanghai. Through a period of four years this banking house cornered the silver of China and issued in its stead the pound sterling notes of the Bank of England. In one day, the House of Sassoon made a handsome profit of more than $500-million by America's revaluation of silver, according to persistent report in Wall Street.

The Sassoons had cornered China's cheap silver in anticipation of America's attempt by the revaluation of silver to restore purchasing power for American products to nations on the silver standard. When America actually revalued silver, the Sassoons' hoarded silver jumped over 100 per cent in value. Actually, the profit was much more; for the monetary system of China rested on the fiction money of the Bank of England into which Chinese coins and Mexican dollars had to be converted.

It has always been a question whether the Bank of England would make any attempt to redeem in gold or in silver the pound sterling notes which now serve as the basis for China's monetary system. The House of Sassoon has vastly extended its ownings and activities in China until the British-Mesopotamian financiers *dictatorially and despotically control China.*

Soon after the beginning of the present conflict, the oracle of British money masters remarked: "The Japanese occupation and control of the Yangtze valley will aid British business interests who have extensive investments in China." At the time those money masters were unwilling to risk disfavor with Anthony Eden and his internationalists by offering cash and credit loans to Japan for its conquest and occupation of China. Eden has signed treaties with the "democratic" nations of the world—America, Russia and France—which practically guaranteed Soviet Russia a free hand in China and had threatened the "aggressor" nations—Japan, Germany and Italy—with armed punishment for their conquests in various parts of the world.

America and Great Britain were allied in a secret treaty to protect British interests in the Orient, particularly in Shanghai, Singapore and Hong Kong—and, in accordance with the agreement, the British and American Far East fleets staged a demonstration at Singapore to intimidate the aggressive Japanese and to warn them of the Anglo-American entente. Britain's money masters were thus forced by the Eden government to advance loans to T. V. Soong and H. H. Kung, China's Ministers of Finance.

However, at the time of the accession of the Chamberlain government to power in England, Britain's money masters became increasingly interested in Japan's conquest and annexation of China. The Chamberlain government and the "Cliveden set"—of which Sir Montagu Norman and other prominent financiers were members—entered into a secret alliance with Japan to safeguard British interests in the Far East, as well as with Germany and Italy.

Although Sir Philip Eric Sassoon, the British statesman-financier, left the government service, together with his creature, Anthony Eden; yet Montagu Norman safeguards the interests of the banking houses of Britain in the new government. Before Germany had actually made a move to annex Czechoslovakia, Montagu Norman took steps to assure that Great Britain should have a part with German financial interests in exploiting the new "German empire within Czechoslovakia"; just as a famous steel king of Britain had agreed that Britain should permit the re-armament of Germany—in spite of the Treaty of Versailles — *providing that Germany should rearm and rebuild with British steel.*

Soon after the arrival of Victor Sassoon in the United States—and remember that he was preceded by Montagu Norman — America is deluged with propaganda reiterating distorted conceptions of our obligation to support China against Japan—a nation which the American State Department has already characterized, together with Italy and Germany, as "an aggressor nation."

Besides misrepresenting and misinterpreting the Kellogg treaty, agitators seeking to embroil us in Asia refer with equally obvious distortions and deceptions to the Nine Power treaty.

The Nine Power treaty was signed February 5, 1922 by the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, China, France, Italy, Japan, Holland and Portugal. The treaty deals particularly with China, but not in the way that international agitators claim. We quote those portions of the Nine Power pact which are frequently referred to, and frequently misinterpreted:

"ARTICLE ONE

"The contracting powers, other than China, agree:

"(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

"(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

"(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;

"(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States."

The signers of the Nine Power treaty agreed to respect the territorial integrity of China: this America has done. However, the signers did not agree, as the propagandists would maintain, to take steps to punish any violators of the Nine Power treaty. If the treaty were violated; then the Powers agreed in Article VII as follows: "The contracting Powers agree that, whenever a situation arises which in the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulations of the present treaty, and renders desirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the contracting Powers concerned."

Frank discussion does not mean economic sanctions or armed intervention which the propagandists so heartily recommend.

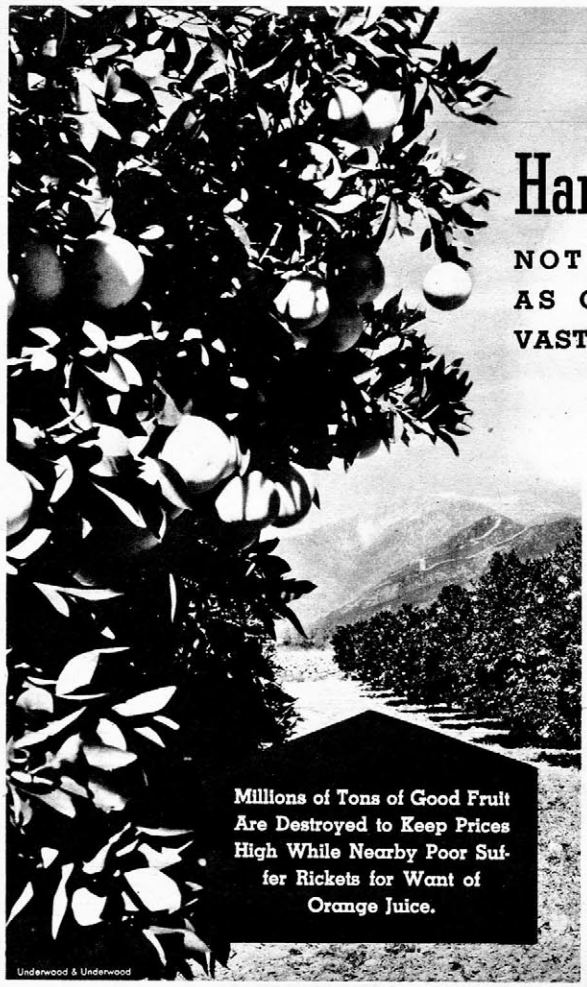
The mouthpieces of the money masters and the jesters of the emperors of world finance have loosed a flood of propaganda designed to embroil America in the Chino-Japanese conflict. They emphasize the amount of the American investment in China: actually, American investments in China are negligible compared to the cost of waging even a week's war in China with a punitive force. But, of course, British investments in China are relatively infinite, compared to the infinitesimal American investment. The propagandists and agitators have capitalized upon Americans' naive ignorance of the true situation in China to emphasize that Japan has threatened to close the Open Door of China to foreign imports.

Japan is America's third largest customer. Japan purchases more in America than the nations of South America and the rest of Asia combined. Even in 1937, in spite of a great national war debt, Japan purchased six times as much from the United States as China; while in 1934, Japan bought 15 times as much from us as did the Soviet Union, whose business we so anxiously sought—and for which business we paid so great a price!

Since 1933, Japan's imports from America have risen 89 per cent and this the same Japan who supposedly threatens to "close the open door of China" to American importations!

Wide World

SIR VICTOR SASSOON


Millions of Tons of Good Fruit Are Destroyed to Keep Prices High While Nearby Poor Suffer Rickets for Want of Orange Juice.
Underwood & Underwood

Ham and Eggs

NOT HALF SO MAD AS CALIFORNIA'S VAST ORANGE DUMP

Wide World

BY MAREK MARTIN
"Ham and Eggs" Reporter

RAGPICKER BILL JACKSON and I were standing on the crest of a pile of oranges 15 feet high and a mile and a quarter long.

"Yep," said Bill, rolling his quid to his other cheek, "I figure there must be about 10 million dozen oranges in this dump by now. They been dumpin' every day for the last three months—generally around twenty of those big six-ton trucks a day. Oranges are better this year than last, but there's lots more dumpin'. Can't figure it out."...

A fellow with a Liberty Bell on his coat lapel sat on the lunch counter stool next to me. He said:

"How could oranges be so high? Why, they're dumping them in the river bed out near Olive, and spraying crankcase oil on them so they aren't usable. Prices shouldn't be high. People just don't have anything to use for money, that's all."

We got to talking. The fellow with the Liberty Bell was a Ham and Eggs pension planner, and he claimed he'd seen these oranges, a whole mile of them, rotting in the sun. He said he'd smelled them, and *they didn't smell any worse than the money system that allowed such a thing*—for the kids of poor families to be growing up with the rickets because they couldn't get oranges, while there were tons upon tons of oranges rotting in the sun at Anaheim....

I LOOKED down the length of the dump. As far as the eye could see, there were oranges. There was a dirt road on the top of a levee on the west side of the Santa Ana River, two miles due north of Olive, and for a mile and a quarter along that road there were millions and millions of oranges, big ones and little ones, most of them dirty with oil, some of them baked hard in the sun, some of them that had just been dumped still fresh and gleaming gold.

The oranges were dumped down one side of the road into the river bed, and the bottles and rags and trash from the city of Anaheim were dumped down the other side. Old Bill said that was the main dump for all of Orange County, and the packing house people paid a man $75 a month to spray the newly dumped oranges with oil every night, and to keep the people who wanted oranges from taking any of them away.

I reached down into the pile of fresh oranges under my feet and picked out a big one. Maybe they were just frost-bitten fruit that had been culled out. I peeled the orange—it was stamped "SUNKIST" in blue ink—and ate a section. The juice dripped over my chin. No frost-bite there.

All around there were "No Trespassing" signs. I asked Bill about that.

"They don't want no one around here," he said. "Nobody allowed to take none of these oranges away. I'm allowed to take anything from this dump I want to haul away—except oranges. Of course, they don't object none to what I eat while I'm here."

On every side there were orange groves. Some of the trees were already picked. Some were still laden with fruit. Not 50 yards away was a grove of perhaps a thousand trees just set out last year. A thousand trees, to grow a million oranges, to go into the dump.

Overhead were electric wires strung from tall steel supports—the majestic transmission towers which so well symbolize man's conquest of nature.

In the distance were rolling hills, orange groves creeping part way up them, dark green in the afternoon sun, and cutover grain and hay on the higher reaches. Half a mile away was the broad concrete expanse of U.S. Highway 101, whizzing and whirring with sleek, streamlined cars.

I thought of the hovels I had seen in Los Angeles, down on Macy Street, Ann Street, Utah Street, the miserable shacks where forgotten American families live like animals and never buy a piece of fresh meat from one year's end to the next. I thought there ought to be some way of getting oranges to those people. I thought that was about the most important thing in the world—to get the things there are into the hands of the people who need them.

I tried to say something like that to Bill Jackson, the withered old ragpicker of the Anaheim dump.

"Listen, mister," he said, "these oranges is just like me. Neither of us, me nor the oranges, can do anything about it. I worked hard—twenty years on the police force in Vincennes, Indiana. These oranges growed good—they done the best they know how, and I done the best I know how.

"But there ain't no place for either of us, much. People want these oranges, but ain't got money to buy them. I can work hard and did work hard, and saved a little money and brought my wife out here for her health, and in a year I was busted. People could still use my work, I guess, but I couldn't find no job because there's too many lookin'. I got a boy—he's a mite poorly—and he helps me here, and there ain't no job for him either.

"We just got froze out, that's all. The oranges did and I did. I ain't complainin'. I get along, and I still got my wife—married thirty-seven years now—and that's a lot.

"But I sure wish the people who wants them oranges, and me, had somethin' to use for money."

THE MUNICH SETTLEMENT

(Continued from Page 8)

cism as the enemy of Democracy; to undermine "*bourgeoise*" society by encouraging all form of defeatism, skepticism and the various ideological groups who live outside reality and promote the war psychosis. "All these groups," he said, "must be cunningly penetrated and led to inflame opinion in favor of a war against Fascism."

No wonder the Communists are disappointed with the Munich settlement! Moscow was excluded from any participation in it. This was a staggering blow to Russian prestige.

It was the Communists in Czechoslovakia, moreover, in the opinion of Runciman and other neutral observers, who caused the riots that led to the outbreak of fighting between the Czechs and Sudetens and so wrecked the chances of any "ideal" solution. They wanted no solution and inflamed the passions on both sides which lead to the rupture. But, thanks to Chamberlain and Mussolini, their ultimate aims were frustrated.

The Czechs, after they had accepted the plan of ceding the Sudeten areas, committed the capital blunder of trying to avert civil war by a general mobilization, calling up Germans, Hungarians and Poles to serve in the army. The result was desertions and a general flight across the frontiers, the shooting of Germans for "treason," the overrunning and confiscation of their homes. In these circumstances Hitler demanded a time limit. He could not stand by indefinitely, with Germans being killed every day, while Europe talked. This should be understood in justification of German intransigence. But the deadlock that ensued might very well have led to war. It was a black week.

CHAMBERLAIN, however, played his last card. He appealed to Mussolini; and Mussolini accepted his appeal. The latter probably intended in any case to intervene; and the moment he did so, peace and European civilization were saved. He took charge. He was the only statesman who spoke all the languages. He opened the Munich Conference with the words: "Gentlemen, we are here to save the lives of millions of the youth of Europe. Let us put out of our minds all secondary interests and aim only at a just settlement on the principle of the self-determination of peoples. *Let us not break up this conference until we can part in agreement.*"

That was a fine gesture. His was the formula on which the settlement was based. It saved the face of both Germany, who had determined to march on October 1st, and of Czechoslovakia, who was enabled to bow to the will of Europe rather than the will of Germany.

The Law Permits Federal Reserve Bankers to Do Precisely What an Individual Would Be Sent to Prison for Doing.

Are Banks Counterfeiters?

BY LAWRENCE LUCEY

Place: Platzl's tavern in Yorkville, the German settlement located in uptown New York City.
Time: About 2 o'clock in the morning in late October, 1938.

ENTERING Platzl's place gingerly, Leo Freed, a youngish man of 31, magnetized the eyes of the tavern customers as speedily as Adolf Hitler would if "der Fuehrer" had walked into a Yorkville bar at two in the morning.

"Drink up boys," said Leo Freed jovially. "this one is on me!"

With the first round of drinks for all and sundry in Platzl's place as a memory, Leo repeated his hospitality. A third round for everyone also was on Leo. Before he could order a fourth drink all around, the bartender apologetically asked to see what Leo intended using as money. Already in only a clinking of a few glasses, Leo owed a tab for $15.

From his wallet Leo drew a crisp $100 bill. Feigning nonchalance, the bartender turned the bill over and over and decided it was lawful, bona fide money in these United States. After being handed the century note the cashier also scrutinized it carefully. Platzl's place did not cater to a Park Avenue crowd and century notes were a rarity. But the cashier could find nothing wrong with the bill; it had all the characteristics of a Federal Reserve $100 note.

As the cashier was about to ring up $15 on the register and change the century note, a soft spoken man asked to see the bill. A hasty glance convinced the soft spoken intermeddler that it was a counterfeit. Leo became haughty and indignant.

The soft spoken man wrote down the serial number of the bill, and with one eye fixed firmly on Leo he stepped into a phone booth and made a call. The soft spoken man read the serial number to his listener. Instantly a voice replied:

"That bill is phoney. Hold that guy!"

The soft spoken man showed his shield to Leo, he was Detective Joseph Radzik of the New York Police Department. With one hand glued to Leo's arm and his other hand clasped to the century note, the detective waited the arrival of the man he had phoned. Shortly a Secret Service agent appeared and confirmed the Detective's bad opinion of the bill.

Leo tried to convince the Secret Service that he had been duped unknowingly into accepting the bill at the race track in payment for a legitimate claim. But another witness later confronted Leo. He was the owner of a neighboring bar, and identified Leo as the "gentleman" who had passed a fake century note on him the previous Saturday night.

Leo had discovered that the quickest method in the world to get rich is to enter the business of manufacturing money.

MOST people engage in business to make money but they proceed by a round about service method. They first make bread, or autos, or clothes, or some other type of goods, and if they are fortunate, they can sell them at a profit for money. But Leo, and the bankers, knowing that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, focus their attention on the business of manufacturing money while the rest of us plod along under the naive belief that money is a medium of exchange that only should be paid for some service rendered and should not be manufactured for private profit. Leo and the banks had discovered a short cut, a direct route that exacts little toil from the traveler, to the land where century notes flow as speedily as a chip of bark over Niagara.

Leo, however, unless he retains an exceptionally clever lawyer who knows all the legal loopholes, will cool his heels for the next few years in a Federal prison. Long before Leo was born the bankers reserved to themselves the privilege of manufacturing money. To safeguard themselves from interference by people of Leo's ilk and inclinations, the banks had the Congress of the United States enact a law making it a crime for any private citizen—other than the banks—to enter the lucrative business of manufacturing money, the business of getting something (money) for practically nothing (paper and printing).

In section 149 of the Federal Criminal Code the banks protected themselves against muscling from men like Leo by having Congress declare:

"Whoever shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be made, forged or counterfeited, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of, or purporting to be in imitation of the circulating notes issued by any banking association now or hereafter authorized . . . shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than fifteen years."

Essentially there is no difference between the $100 bill Leo Freed tried to pass at Platzl's place and a $100 Federal Reserve note. It is true that Leo had a criminal record and had been a hoodlum all his short life while Federal Reserve bankers are cultured, refined pillars of society. But the cases of Richard Whitney, formerly president of the New York Stock Exchange, and Samuel Insull, head of a gigantic utility holding company chain, have exploded the notion that crime can be committed only by hoodlums and the *hoipoli*.

FEDERAL Reserve notes are not manufactured in some musty back alley behind drawn curtains as was Leo's phoney bill; they are printed on the presses of the United States Government. In having the Government print the money for the banks, and in placing the credit of the Government remotely behind these notes, the authors of the Federal Reserve Act were clever. They wanted the Government to print these bills on its presses and remotely guarantee these notes so that dumb John Q. Public would be led to believe this Federal Reserve money was actually Government money and not notes issued by private citizens.

In Senator Carter Glass' book, *"An Adventure in Constructive (?) Finance,"* the man who introduced the Federal Reserve bill in the House while he was chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, tells in his own words a conversation he had with President Wilson concerning Federal Reserve notes. Carter Glass was anxious to have currency issued by private banks while the chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Senator Robert Owen, together with William Jennings Bryan, then Secretary of State, fought for Government-issued currency. Because of the sentiment for Government-issued money Carter Glass colored the bank-issued money with deception so that the people would be tricked into believing it was Government money. Said Carter Glass to President Wilson:

"There is not, in truth, any government obligation here, Mr. President," I exclaimed. "It would be a pretense on its face. Was there ever a government note based primarily on the property of banking institutions? Was there ever a government issue not one dollar of which could be put out except by demand of a bank? The suggested government obligation is so remote it could never be discerned," I concluded out of breath.

"Exactly so, Glass," earnestly said the President. "Every word you say is true; the Government liability *is* a mere thought. And so, if we can hold to the substance of the thing and give the other fellow the shadow, why not do it, if thereby we may save our bill?" (*Pages 124-5, "An Adventure in Constructive Finance" by Carter Glass*).

In substance the $100 bill of Leo Freed is the same as a $100 Federal Reserve note—both are issued by private citizens for their own profit. The difference between these bills is merely coloring or, as President Wilson called it, "the shadow" of the Government.

There was, of course, no security of any character behind the $100 counterfeit note Leo tried to use to become a barroom hail-fellow-well-met. Leo's bill was merely a piece of paper with less behind it than the gold foil wrapping from a chocolate bon bon. But, as J. Corr Fitzgerald revealed in SOCIAL JUSTICE for November 7, the security behind a Federal Reserve note is "a fraud and an illusion" used to trick the untutored into believing that there is solid, substantial security in back of our currency.

BEFORE having currency printed for it by the Government, the Federal Reserve bank goes through certain meaningless motions and finally does indirectly what Leo's printer did directly. The bank buys a $1,000 bond from the Government by a credit operation in which they need not surrender any cash for the bond. Then this $1,000 bond is used as the security against which the Government prints $1,000 in currency and gives it to the bank. Then, every coupon day, the bank is permitted to clip the coupon from the $1,000 bond and pocket the interest therefrom.

If Leo Freed could obtain a $1,000 bond from the Government merely by crediting the bank book of the Government with $1,000, he also could go through these meaningless motions and do indirectly what he crudely did directly. He could take the $1,000 bond to the Government printing office, exchange it for $1,000 in currency, and still receive interest on his $1,000 bond. Leo now would have $1,000 in currency and he also would be paid interest on the $1,000 bond in back of the currency. Leo, by waltzing through these meaningless motions, would do even better than he could by resorting to the printing press directly. When Leo goes straight to the printing press and manufactures $1,000 in currency he does not have an interest income on a $1,000 bond in addition to the currency as he would have if he had acted according to the rules of the Federal Reserve.

Are banks counterfeiters? Legally no. They are authorized by law to do what Leo Freed probably will be sent to prison for doing. The essential difference between Leo and the Federal Reserve bank is not in the acts they performed, they are identical, but in the law which says that Leo and other private citizens may not manufacture money but permits private banks to do so.

Morally and socially the Federal Reserve bank is a greater felon than Leo Freed. He only profited to the extent of a few hundred dollars from his adventure in the business of manufacturing money (constructive finance) while the Federal Reserve has reaped a $4½-billion profit plus interest on the notes now in circulation.

PICTURE OUR GOLDEN CALF?

To the Editor:

I believe the public should be given a real movie explaining how futile it is for civilization to advance or even hold its own under our present money set-up. "What Fools We Mortals Be" would be an appropriate title.

We could show: Men with oxen struggling with nature, trying to wrest a living from stump lands; blacksmiths slowly and tediously making a wheel or tool of some sort; men digging ditches by hand, etc., etc. Then, show our machine age and scientific advances. We could show how useless gold is as a utility metal. We could show the Shylocks — the money changers—comparing them to the leech, tapeworm and other parasites. A million-dollar school is built and a bond issue of that amount makes this school a liability instead of an asset.

"*The Lost Horizon*" made millions think. I believe such a picture as I have in mind would bring out forcefully, yet humorously, that we must either go back to the oxen and hand work or abolish our gold worship.

—J. D. F.

Normal, Ill.

SOME THINGS DO NOT CHANGE

To the Editor:

Mr. Sanderson—in his letter published in the October 31st issue of Social Justice—makes the error of forming conclusions after only a surface examination of effects, instead of digging down through to the bedrock of basic principles which, unlike the shifting sands of deceptive, theoretic ideas lacking in truth, are immovable, never changing. Change only takes place in the manner of applying them in a steadily changing world of human and scientific progress.

To say that the principles underlying the "Guild" idea are "something out of the dim and distant past" and no longer workable, simply because our mode of living today is so different from what it was then, is absurd. You might just as well say that the human stomach and whole principle of the digestion and assimilation of food which served our ancestors in the past is now obsolete and should be ignored, simply because today we eat many new and refined foods such as our ancestors never had, and served to us oftentimes in a modern manner such as "automat" restaurants, etc.

So, strange and archaic though it may seem to Mr. Sanderson, the same digestive system functioning upon the same old principles as before, still serves us very well in the assimilation of our 20th century, streamlined, machine-processed foods into our blood stream, giving us, I believe, life and health in at least as good a measure as our ancestors enjoyed—insurance statistics and other authorities rate it even better.

—Fred W. Phelps

Orange, N. J.

CZECHS SHOULD BE GLAD

To the Editor:

The Czechs should be glad of a chance for permanent peace at any expense for, if the war had started, they would have suffered total destruction.

If peace is maintained between the big four nations—France, England, Italy and Germany—the chances are that never again will there be a world war.

Premier Chamberlain should be praised for seeing the dangerous condition in Europe and doing the greatest service for the world that has ever been performed.

—Guy E. Pierson

Los Angeles, Calif.

LEGIONNAIRE WANTS ACTION

To the Editor:

Answering Comrade Herve C. Brier's letter in the November 7th issue of Social Justice, I would like to say that I have written three of our national commanders to ask all ex-service men and auxiliary members to join ranks in support of social justice principles and as yet none have agreed to do so.

The American Legion stands for God and country and aims to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States. Enough said. Now, if our leaders do not care to do this, what good is the American Legion? I am drawing fire, I know; I did in war days and I can still take it. But why argue when we can settle arguments in a peaceful way? The American Legion is a strong and fearless organization and should get together and demand that our President and our representatives live up to principles of social justice. Any good American should be willing to do this and do away with all un-American organizations.

Let us hear from others on this question. We may as well know our end. Why wait any longer, when the financial interests want to hold the poor down so low that they have not enough to eat? We have a good leader of social justice. Why ask him to carry all the load, as he has in the past? We should support him as much as we can. I have been a member of the American Legion since it was organized and it hurts to see our leaders failing to live up to the Preamble and the Constitution of the American Legion.

—T. H. Schror

Albion, N. Y.

PARTISANS GO TOO FAR

To the Editor:

Do we Americans have to take the word of a partisan newspaper man of no reputation, a member of the C.I.O.—Paul Anderson — against an elected representative, the honest and fearless Congressman Dies, who is working at great odds in his investigation of Communism?

Boake Carter, Hugh Johnson have been put off the air and others are censored. Only the New Dealers can smear and smear. Isn't it time that class hatred and smearing stopped in this country and that we purged our nation of officials whose only claim to votes is their smearing and intimidation of radio chains?

If the Dies investigation lacks anything—give him more money to employ additional lawyers or change the personnel. Roosevelt has smeared employers and professional classes at will but is now trying to stifle truth which will out, about the groups which paid $500,000 to him for his support. They are just waiting to bring out the reorganization bill again and to make Harry Hopkins head of our department of education. We have plenty of communistic teachers in our schools in Toledo, high schools too. They cannot be put out and our children must listen. What will it be if Harry Hopkins selects our school textbooks and employs his publicity department to work on ignorant parents?

—Mrs. M. C. B.

Toledo, Ohio

GROUP ACTION SUCCESSFUL

To the Editor:

Our small club, consisting of twenty-five members, sponsored a rummage sale which consisted of donations of clothing and household articles of all kinds. I believe that it is the first time that members belonging to social justice clubs in Springfield ever attempted anything of the kind.

We were overjoyed when the sale was successful beyond all anticipation and, in addition, we were able to clothe a number of poorly clad people with the amount left over.

I trust you will understand when I ask if you would not consider the sale an inspiration to pass on to our friends in other social justice clubs living in other cities and be so kind as to publish this in our Social Justice magazine.

I assure you it would make the loyal members of our club grateful to know that others would be instrumental in doing so much good for the poor unfortunates.

—Mrs. Grace Dillaber

Springfield, Mass.

CURBSTONE EDITORIALS

NEW S.E.C. PLAN TO "PROTECT" INVESTING PUBLIC DISCUSSED

To the Editor:

The New York Stock Exchange and the Securities Exchange Commission have worked jointly in preparing a program to "protect" the investing public. I wish to call your attention to one particular feature of the proposed plan; it is the "Central Depository" for securities.

Under the proposed plan securities would be deposited at a central institution just as money is deposited in a bank. Transfer and withdrawals of securities would be made by check. Further, this central institution would receive dividends and all reports relative to deposited securities and would clip coupons on bonds on deposit, present them for collection, and credit these dividends and interest to their respective accounts.

In the event that the proposed "Central Depository" be successful during a period of limited operation, its operations would be extended into all types of marketable securities and carry accounts for the entire investing public.

What a financial monstrosity!

Just imagine, all the marketable securities of the economic structure of practically the entire nation — and probably a portion of foreign nations —concentrated in one spot under one authority; all the cash dividends and interest derived from the business of practically the entire nation placed on deposit in a "Central Depository" under one authority!

One central organization would control all the important financial information of the entire nation relative to anything and everybody. This central organization guided by the financiers of Wall Street's New York Stock Exchange.

At the present time the New York Stock Exchange has access to all the books of every business enterprise listed on its exchange. This advantage in itself is decidedly unfair to the general investing public. Now, in addition, the Wall Street Financiers want to control all information relative to the ownership and movement of all marketable securities!

What a position these New York Stock Exchange financiers would be in to run things just to their way of thinking! The New York Stock Exchange would be transformed into a mere Hallowe'en Fish Pond party, with the insiders behind the curtain placing the prizes on the hook.

Full details as to the formation and operations of this super-super bank have not been presented, but further details will be given after an auditing firm has presented their recommendations to the New York Stock Exchange.

Many questions arise as to who has the authority to establish such an institution. What authority has the S.E.C. to demand the formation of such an institution? Will it be railroaded through with deception like much of our present financial set-up?

Would you please discuss this important matter in Social Justice?

—F. M.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Nazism . . . Spawn of Communism

MAY IT NEVER HAPPEN HERE

German Jews are today suffering persecution because for 15 years after the Great War Germany was prostrated by Communism, headed by Jews under direction of Moscow.

With the rise to power of Adolph Hitler and his party came a frightful "swing to the right." After their long travail of serfdom under the thumb of the Muscovites, the German people sought vengeance against the JEWS—not because they were Jews but because they had fostered Communism.

Had it not been for Communism with its policy of destructive exploitation and unmoral values, Nazism would never have come to Germany. There would be no anti-Semitism, no Jewish persecution.

Anti-Semitism is spreading in America because the people sense a closely interwoven relationship between Communism and Jewry. It is known that the Soviet leaders of Russia dictate the policies of the Communist Party in the United States. It is also known that the Comintern is predominantly Jewish in personnel.

It is the DUTY of American Christians to aid their Jewish fellow-citizens in shaking off Communism before it is too late.

There must be no anti-Semitism against Jews as human beings. But there must be unflagging opposition to Communism, whether led by Jews or alleged Christians.

Your contribution, however large or small, to Father Coughlin's Broadcasting Fund will help to prevent recurrence in the United States of what is happening in Germany.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1938-39 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of social justice in America.

I hereby pledge the sum of $.....which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before Dec. 10 and on or before Jan. 10, 1939.

My Name Is.....

My Address Is.....

City or Town.....State.....

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 · Father Coug

THE GREAT AMERICAN TRIUMVIRATE

JUST as in the days of early Rome, when the "man" of the hour was a triumvirate—so from the complex emotionalism of the past fortnights has emerged our "Man of the Week" — also a threesome.

The Bible itself does not have the circulation within this nation that is enjoyed by our most modern disseminator of public opinion—the radio.

For this reason we select as our Man of the Week, the men behind radio—the American network triumvirate, whose guiding hand—sometimes hidden but always present — wields the destinies of the indispensible little instrument which has all but become a family member in the modern American home.

From Maine to Minnesota, from Oregon to Oklahoma, our lives are brightened and entertained, educated and informed—or subversively influenced—by programs originating from the studios of the three great radio networks.

From them come the best—and worst—in radio. We are indebted to them for symphony and swing. They bring humor and pathos, excitement and terror, tragedy, comedy and pseudo-comedy to the American fireside. News as soon as it happens, already interpreted for the listener, is another of radio's services to mankind. Truly this is a powerful monopoly—its control affecting so many people is a tremendous responsibility.

The above gentlemen: Mr. Lenox Lohr, president of the National Broadcasting Company, who speaks for Mr. Sarnoff; Mr. Alfred McCosker, chairman of the Board of Mutual Broadcasting Company, representing Mr. Strauss; and Mr. William Paley, president of Columbia Broadcasting System—the power behind the radio—make up our modern triumvirs, whom we have nominated for the current Man of the Week. They are pictured in conference with Chairman Frank McNinch of the Federal Communications Commission. The picture is a newsphoto by Acme.

THE MAN OF THE WEEK

ARTHUR G FRIES
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